

WHITE'S
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
TEXTS.

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CÆSAR.
BOOK I.

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Grace X Lawcett
High School.

August 15th 187

WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS

THE FIRST BOOK

OF

CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR

WITH A VOCABULARY

BY

JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

108TH THOUSAND

LONDON

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

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Pos.	Comp	Sup	
Parum	minus	maxime	= Ado
Parvus	minor	minimus	Adg

que - copulative conjunctive
 i. never stands by itself
 but is always joined to the
 end of another word.
 accusative = os

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PREFACE.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament*.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON : July, 1878.

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As the language
has much to do with it, it is
not an accident
that it appears
out side
human life to be a
thing of itself.

C. JULII CÆSARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO
LIBER PRIMUS.

I. GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres; quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, qui ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli, appellantur. Hi omnes linguâ, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quòd a cultu atque humanitate Provinciæ longissimè absunt, minimèque ad eos mercatores sæpe commeant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important; proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quâ de causâ Helvæti quoque reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, quòd fere quotidianis præliis cum Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est.

initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumnâ flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad septentriones. Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in septentriones et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumnâ flumine ad Pyrenæos montes et eam partem Oceani, quæ est ad Hispaniam, pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.

II. Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is, Marco Messala et Marco Pisone Consulibus, regni cupiditate inductus, conjunctionem nobilitatis fecit; et civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent. Perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus præstarent, totius Galliæ imperiò potiri. Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quòd undique loci naturâ Helvetii continentur: Junâ ex parte flumine Rheno, latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; alterâ ex parte, monte Junâ altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertiâ, lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui Provinciâ nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat, ut et minùs latè vagarentur, et minùs facile finitimis bellum inferre possent: quâ de causa homines bellandæ cupidini magno dolore afficiebantur. Pro multitudine autem hominum, et pro gloriâ belli atque fortitudinis, argutos se fines habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem milia passuum ducenta

quadraginta, in latitudinem centum et octoginta, patebant. L

✓ III. His rebus adducti, et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, constituerunt ea, quæ ad proficiscendum pertinerent, comparare; jumentorum et carrorum quàm maximum numerum coëmere; sementes quàm maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret; cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. X Ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt; in tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is sibi legationem ad civitates suscipit. ✓ In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis filio, Sequano, cujus pater regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat, et a senatu populi Romani amicus appellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate suâ occuparet, quod pater antè habuerat; itemque Dumnorigi Æduo, fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat, ac maximè plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur persuadet, eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat. X Perfacile factu esse, illis probat, conata perficere, propterea quòd ipse suæ civitatis imperium obtenturus esset: non esse dubium, quin totius Galliæ plurimùm Helvetii possent: se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat. ✓ Hac oratione adducti, inter se fidem et jusjurandum dant, et, regno occupato, per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliæ sese potiri posse sperant.

IV. Eâ res ut est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata, moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coëgerunt : damnatum pœnam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. Die constitutâ causæ dictionis, Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum millia decem, undique coëgit; et omnes clientes, oberatosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodẽm conduxit: per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit. Quam civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratûs cogerent, Orgetorix mortuus est: neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit.

V. Post ejus mortem nihilo minùs Helvetii id, quod constituerant, facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, reliqua privata ædificia incendunt; frumentum omne, præter quod secum portatari erant, comburunt; ut, domum reditionis spe sublata, parati res ad omnia pericula tubenda essent: trium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent. Persuadent Rauracis, et Tulingis, et Latobrigis, finitimis, uti, eodem usi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, unâ cum his proficiantur: Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum in obuiant, et in agrum Noricum transierant Noriciamque oppugnârant, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

VI. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent : unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix quàm singuli carri ducerentur ;ⁱ mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facilè per pauci prohibere possent : alterum per Provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quòd Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant,^l Rhodanus fluit, isque nonnullis locis vado transitur. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est, proximumque Helvetiorum finibus, Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros, quòd nondum bono animo in Populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant ;^l vel vi coacturos, ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem comparatis, diem dicunt, quàm die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant : is dies erat ante diem quintum Kalendas Apriles, Lucio Pisone, Aulo Gabinio Consulibus.

VII. Caesari quum id nuntiatum esset, eos per Provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci, et, quàm maximis potest itineribus, in Galliam ulteriorem contendit, et ad Genevam pervenit. Provinciæ toti quàm maximum militum numerum imperat—erat omnino in Galliâ ulteriore legio una—pontem, qui erat ad Genevam, jubet rescindi. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis, cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius

principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent, "Sibi esse in animo, sine ullo maleficio iter per Provinciam facere, propterea quòd aliud iter haberent nullum : rogare, ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat." Cæsar, quòd memoriã tenebat, Lucium Cassium Consulem occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, concedendum non putabat : neque homines inimico animo, datã facultate per Provinciam itineris faciundi, temperaturos ab injuria et maleficio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites, quos imperaverat, convenirent, legatis respondit, "diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum ; si quid vellent, ante diem Idus Apriles reverterentur."

VIII. Interea eã legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque, qui ex Provincia convenerant, a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, millia passuum decem novem murum, in altitudinem pedum sedecim, fossamque perducit. Eo opere perfecto, presidia disponit, castella communis, quò facillimè si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere posset. Ultra ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat, "Se more et exemplo Populi Romani posse iter ulli per Provinciam dare ; *et*, si vim facere conentur, prohibitorium ostendit." Helvetii, eã spe dejecti, navibus junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani, quã minima altitudo fluminis erat, nonnunquam interdum, sæpius noctu,

si perrumpere possent conati, operis munitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

IX. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, quā, Sequanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant. His quum suā sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Æduum mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent. Dumnorix gratiā et largitione apud Sequanos plurimū poterat, et Helvetiis erat amicus, quòd ex eā civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat; et, cupiditate regni adductus, novis rebus studebat, et quā plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat. Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur; obsidesque uti inter sese dent, perficit: Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuriā transeant.

X. Cæsari renuntiatur Helvetiis esse in animo per agrum Sequanorum et Æduorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longè a Tolosatium finibus absunt, quæ civitas est in Provinciā. Id si fieret, intelligebat magno cum Provinciæ periculo futurum, ut homines bellicosos, Populi Romani inimicos, locis patentibus maximèque frumentariis finitimos haberet. Ob eas causas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, Titum Labienum legatum præfecit: ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tres, quæ circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit; et, quā

proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit. Ibi Centrones, et Graioceli, et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur. Compluribus his præliis pulsus, ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris Provinciæ extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris Provinciæ die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines: ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit. Hi sunt extra Provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

XI. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, et in Æduorum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros populabantur. Ædui, quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt rogatum auxilium: "Ita se omni tempore de Populo Romano meritos esse, ut pene in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint." Eodem tempore Adai Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Æduorum, Cæsarem certiores faciunt, sese, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere: item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vias possessioneque habebant, fugam se ad Cæsarem recipiant, et demonstrant, sibi præter agri solum nihil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus Cæsar, non expectandam sibi statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent.

XII. Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Æduorum

et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non possit. Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant. Ubi per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, de tertiâ vigiliâ cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quæ nondum flumen transierat. Eos impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, magnam eorum partem concidit : reliqui fugæ sese mandârunt atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus : nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus, quum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoriâ, Lucium Cassium Consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. Ita, sive casu sive consilio deorum immortalium, quæ pars civitatis Helvetiæ insignem calamitatem Populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps pœnas persolvit. Quâ in re Cæsar non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quod ejus soceri Lucii Pisonis avum, Lucium Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem prælio, quo Cassium, interfecerant.

XIII. Hoc prælio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arare faciendum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu commoti, quum id, quod ipsi diebus viginti ægerrimè confecerant, ut flumen transirent, uno illum die fecisse intelligerent, legatos

ad eum mittunt: cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Cæsare agit: " Si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Cæsar constituisset atque esse voluisset: sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi Populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Quòd improvise unum pagum adortus esset, quem ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute, quàm dolo aut insidiis, niterentur. Quare ne committeret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate Populi Romani et interfectione exercitus nomen caperet, aut memoriam proderet."

XIV. His Cæsar ita respondit: " Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quòd eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemorassent, memoria teneret: atque eo gravius ferre, quo minus merito Populi Romani occidissent; qui si alienius injurie sibi conscius fuisset, non fuisse difficile cavere; sed eo deceptum, quòd neque commissum a se intelligeret, quare timeret; neque sine causa timendum putaret. Quòd si veteris contumelie oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum, quòd eo invito iter per Provinciam per vim tentassent, quòd Aeduos, quòd Ambarros, quòd Allobrogas vexassent, memoriam deponere posse? Quòd suâ victoria tam insolenter

gloriarentur, quòdque tamdiu se impune tulisse injurias admirarentur, eodem pertinere: consuêsse enim deos immortales, quò graviùs homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, his secundiore interdu res et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere. Quum ea ita sint, tamen, si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea, quæ polliceantur, facturos intelligat, et si Æduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem esse facturum." Divico respondit: "Ita Helvetios a majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare, consuerint: ejus rei Populum Romanum esse testem." Hoc responso dato, discessit.

XV. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent: idem facit Cæsar; equitatumque omnem, ad numerum quatuor millium, quem ex omni Provinciâ et Æduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, præmittit, qui videant, quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui, cupidiùs novissimum agmen insequuti, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum prælium committunt; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo prælio sublatis Helvetiis, quòd quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audaciùs subsistere, nonnunquam ex novissimo agmine prælio nostros lacessere, cœperunt. Cæsar suos a prælio continebat, ac satis habebat in præsentia hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibusque, prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum

non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum. interesset.

XVI. Interim quotidie Cæsar Æduos frumentum, quod essent publicè polliciti, flagitare : nam propter frigora, quòd Gallia sub septentrionibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat : eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, propterea uti minis poterat, quòd iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere volebat. Diem ex die ducere Ædui ; conferri, comportari, adesse dicere. Ubi se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret ; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratu præerat — quem Vergobretum appellant Ædui, qui creatur annuus, et vitæ necisque in suos habet potestatem — graviter eos accusat, quòd, quum neque eni, neque ex agris sumi posset, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublegetur : præsertim quum magna ex parte eorum prælibis adducti bellum suscepert : multo etiam gravius, quod sit destitutus, queritur.

XVII. Tum demum Liscus, oratione Cæsaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat, proponit : “Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat : qui privati plus possint, quàm ipsi magistratus. Hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem detertere, ne frumentum conferant,

quod præstare debeant. Si jam principatum Galliæ obtinere non possint, Gallorum, quàm Romanorum imperia perferre, satius esse, neque dubitare debere, quin, si Helvetios superaverint Romani, unà cum reliquâ Galliâ Æduis libertatem sint erepturi. Ab iisdem nostra consilia, quæque in castris gerantur, hostibus enuntiari: hos a se coërceri non posse. Quinetiam, quòd necessariò rem coactus Cæsari enuntiarit, intelligere sese, quanto id cum periculo fecerit, et ob eam causam, quamdiu potuerit, tacuisse."

XVIII. Cæsar hac oratione Lisci Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat: sed, quòd pluribus præsentibus eas res jactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet: quærit ex solo ea, quæ in conventu dixerat. Dicit liberiùs atque audaciùs. Eadem secretò ab aliis quærit; reperit esse vera. "Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summâ audaciâ, magnâ apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratiâ, cupidum rerum novarum: complures annos portoria, reliquaque omnia Æduorum vectigalia, parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quòd illo licente contrâ liceri audeat nemo. His rebus et suam rem familiarem auxisse, et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparâsse: magnum numerum equitatûs suo sumptu semper alere et circum se habere: neque solùm domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse: atque hujus potentiæ causâ matrem in Biturigibus, homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo, collocâsse: ipsum ex

Helvetiis uxorem habere: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem: odisse etiam suo nomine Cæsarem et Romanos, quòd eorum adventu potentia ejus diminuta, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiæ atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis, summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire; imperio Populi Romani non modo de regno, sed etiam de eâ, quam habeat, gratiâ desperare." Reperiebat etiam inquirendo Cæsar, "quod prælium equestre adversum paucis ante diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugæ factum a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus"—nam equitatu, quem auxilio Cæsari Ædui miserant, Dumnorix præerat—"eorum fugâ reliquum esse equitatum perterritum."

XIX. Quibus rebus cognitis, quum ad has suspiciones certissimæ res accederent, quòd per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset, quòd obsides inter eos dando curasset, quòd ea omnia non modo injussu suo et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis fecisset, quòd a magistratu Æduorum accusaretur: satis esse causæ arbitrabatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quòd Divitiaci fratris summum in Populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat: nam, ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet,

verebatur. Itaque priusquam quicquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet et, quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per Caium Valerium Procillum, principem Galliæ provinciæ, familiarem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur: simul commonefacit, quæ ipso præsentē in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit, quæ separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit: petit atque hortatur, ut sine ejus offensione animi vel ipse de eo, causā cognitā, statuāt, vel civitatem statuere jubeat.

XX. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis, Cæsarem complexus, obsecrare cœpit, “ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: scire se, illa esse vera, nec quendam ex eo plus, quàm se, doloris capere, propterea quòd, quum ipse gratiā plurimùm domi atque in reliquā Galliā, ille minimùm propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis, non solùm ad minuendam gratiam, sed pæne ad perniciem suam uteretur: sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quòd si quid ei a Cæsare gravius accidisset, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum, non suā voluntate factum; quā ex re futurum, uti totius Galliæ animi a se averterentur.” Hæc quum pluribus verbis flens a Cæsare peteret, Cæsar ejus dextram prendit; consolatus rogat finem orandi faciat: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicæ injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet.

Dumnorigem ad se vocat; fratrem adhibet; quæ in eo reprehendat, ostendit: quæ ipse intelligat, quæ civitas queratur, proponit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet; præterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quæ agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

XXI. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus hostes sub monte consedisse millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo; qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit. Repuntiatum est, facilem esse. De tertiâ vigiliâ Titum Labienum, legatum pro prætore, cum duabus legionibus, et iis ducibus, qui iter cognoverant, summam jugum montis ascendere jubet; quid sui consilii sit, ostendit. Ipse de quarta vigiliâ eodem itinere, quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit, equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. Publius Considius, qui rei militaris peritis imus habebatur, et in exercitu Lucii Sullæ, et postea in Marci Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus præmittitur.

XXII. Primâ luce, quum summus mons a Tito Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus abesset, neque, et postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus, aut Labieni, cognitus esset; Considius, equo admo-
do, ad eum accurrit: dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari volebat, ab hostibus teneri; id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Cæsar suas copias in proxima collem subdidit, aciem

instruit. Labienus, ut erat ei præceptum a Cæsare, ne prælium committeret, nisi ipsius copię prope hostium castra visæ essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, monte occupato nostros expectabat prælioque abstinebat. Multo denique die per exploratores Cæsar cognovit et montem a suis teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium, timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, præ viso sibi renuntiâsse. Eo die, quo consuerat intervallo, hostes sequitur, et millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

XXIII. Postridie ejus diei, quòd omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret, et quòd a Bibracte, oppido Æduorum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non ampliùs millibus passuum octodecim aberat, rei frumentariæ prospiciendum existimavit, iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea res per fugitivos Lucii Æmilii, decurionis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nuntiatur. Helvetii, seu quod timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis, quòd pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, prælium non commovissent; sive eò, quòd re frumentariâ intercludi posse confiderent; commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacescere cœperunt.

XXIV. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem in-

struxit legionum quatuor veteranarum, ita, uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Gallia citeriore proxime conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocaret; ac totum montem hominibus compleri, et interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, et cum ab his, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris sequuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt: ipsi, confertissimā acie, rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange facta, sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

XXV. Caesar, primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, ut, aequato omnium periculo, spem fugæ tolleret, cohortatus suos, prælium commisit. Milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem perfecerant. Ea disjecta, gladiis destrectis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quòd, pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inlexisset, neque evellere, neque, sinistra impeditā, satis commodè pugnare poterant; multi ut, diu jactato brachio, præoptarent scutum manu emittere, et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem vulneribus defessi, et pedem referre, et, quòd mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eò se recipere ceperunt. Capto monte et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum millibus circiter quindecim agmen hostium claudabant, et novissimis præsidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, circumvenere: et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus

instare et prœlium redintegrare cœperunt. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt: prima, ac secunda acies, ut victis ac summotis resisteret; tertia, ut venientes exciperet.

XXVI. Ita ancipiti prœlio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius quum nostrorum impetûs sustinere non possent, alteri se, ut cœperant, in montem receperunt; alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto prœlio, quum ab horâ septimâ ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quòd pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli, inter carros rotasque, mataras ac tragulas subiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia, atque unus e filiis captus est. Ex eo prœlio circiter millia hominum centum et triginta superfuerunt, eâque totâ nocte continenter ierunt: nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in fines Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, quum, et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum, nostri, triduum morati, eos sequi non potuissent. Cæsar ad Lingonas literas nuntiosque misit, ne eos frumento neve aliâ re juvarent: qui si juvissent, se eodem loco, quo Helvetios, habiturum. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi cœpit.

XXVII. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopiâ adducti,

legatos de deditiōe ad eum miserunt. Qui, quum eum in itinere convenissent, seque ad pedes proieissent, suppliciterque loquuti flentes pacem petissent, atque eos in eo loco, quo tū essent, suum adventum expectare jussisset, paruerunt. Eò postquam Cæsar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissâ, circiter hominum milia sex ejus pagi, qui Verbigenus appellatur, — sive timore perterriti, ne, armis traditis, supplicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis inducti, quòd, in tanta multitudinis dedititiorum, suam fugam aut occultari aut omnia ignorari posse existimarent— prima nocte ex castris Helvetiorum egressi, ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt.

XXVIII Quod ubi Cæsar rescivit, quorum per fines ierant, his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi parcati esse vellent, imperavit: reductos in hostiam numero habuit: reliquos omnes, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditiōem accepit. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit; et quòd, omnibus tractibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit ut iis frumenti copiam facerent: ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incendierant, restituere jussit. Id eâ maximè ratione fecit, quòd noluit, cum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; ne propter bonitatem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, et finitimi Gallie

provinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Boios, petentibus Æduis, quòd egregiā virtute erant cogniti, ut in finibus suis collocarent, concessit: quibus illi agros dederunt, quosque postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, atque ipsi erant, receperunt.

XXIX. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae sunt, literis Græcis confectae et ad Cæsarem relatae. quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset eorum, qui arma ferre possent: et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, capitum Helvetiorum millia ducenta et sexaginta tria, Tulingorum millia triginta sex, Latobrigorum quatuordecim, Rauracorum viginti tria, Boiorum triginta duo: ex his, qui arma ferre possent, ad millia nonaginta duo. Summa omnium fuerunt ad millia trecenta et sexaginta octo. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut Cæsar imperaverat, repertus est numerus millium centum et decem.

XXX. Bello Helvetiorum confecto, totius fere Galliae legati, principes civitatum, ad Cæsarem gratulatum convenerunt: "Intelligere sese, tametsi, pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis Populi Romani, ab iis poenas bello repetisset, tamen eam rem non minùs ex usu terrae Galliae, quàm Populi Romani accidisse: propterea quòd eo consilio, florentissimis rebus, domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliae bellum inferrent, imperioque potirentur, locumque domicilio ex magnā copiā deligerent,

quem ex omni Galliā opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum judicassent, reliquasque civitates stipendiarias haberent.” Petierunt, “uti sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem certam indicere, idque Cæsaris voluntate facere, liceret: sese habere quasdam res, quas ex communi consensu ab eo petere vellent.” Eā re permissā, diem concilio constituerunt, et jurejurando, ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus communi consilio mandatum esset, inter se sanxerunt.

XXXI. Eo concilio dimisso, iidem principes civitatum, qui ante fuerant ad Cæsarem, revertentur, petieruntque, uti sibi secreto de suā omniumque salute cum eo agere liceret. Eā re impetratā, sese omnes flentes Cæsari ad pedes projecerunt: “non minus se id contendere et laborare, ne ea, quæ dixissent, enuntiarentur, quā uti ea, quæ vellent, impetrarent; propterea quòd, si enuntiatum esset, summum in cruciatum se venturos viderent.” Loquutus est pro his Divitiacus Aeduis: “Galliae totius factiones esse duas: harum alterius principatum tenere Aeduos, alterius Arvernos. Hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, factum esse uti ab Arvernīs Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur. Horum primò circiter millia quindecim Rhenum transisse: posteaquam agros, et cultum, et copias Gallorum homines feriat barbari adunissent, transductos plures: nunc esse in Gallia ad centum et viginti millium numerum: cum his Aeduos eorumque clientes semel atque iterum armis contendisse: magnam calamitatem

pulsos accepisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem senatum, omnem equitatum amisisse. Quibus prœliis calamitatibusque fractos, qui et suâ virtute et Populi Romani hospitio atque amicitia plurimum antè in Galliâ potuissent, coactos esse Sequanis obsides dare, nobilissimos civitatis, et jurejurando civitatem obstringere, sese neque obsides repetituros, neque auxilium a Populo Romano imploratorios, neque recusatorios, quominus perpetuò sub illorum ditione atque imperio essent. Unum se esse ex omni civitate Æduorum, qui adduci non potuerit, ut juraret, aut liberos suos obsides daret. Ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, et Romam ad senatum venisse, auxilium postulatum, quòd solus neque jurejurando neque obsidibus teneretur. Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis, quam Æduis victis, accidisse: propterea quòd Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedisset, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliæ, occupavisset, et nunc de alterâ parte tertiâ Sequanos decedere juberet; propterea quòd, paucis mensibus ante, Harudum millia hominum viginti quatuor ad eum venissent, quibus locus ac sedes pararentur. Futurum esse paucis annis, uti omnes ex Galliæ finibus pellerentur, atque omnes Germani Rhenum transirent: neque enim conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, neque hanc consuetudinem victus cum illâ comparandam. Ariovistum autem, ut semel Gallorum copias prœlio vicerit—quod prœlium factum sit ad Magetobriam—superbè et crud-

eliter imperare, obsides nobilissimi cujusque liberos poscere, et in eos omnia exempla cruciatūsque edere, si qua res non ad nutum aut ad voluntatem ejus facta sit: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium: non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri. Nisi si quid in Cæsare Populoque Romano sit auxilii, omnibus Gallis idem esse faciendum, quod Helvetii fecerint, ut domo emigrent, aliud domicilium, alias sedes, remotas a Germanis, petant, fortunamque, quaecumque accadat, experiantur. Hoc si enuntiata Ariovisto sint, non dubitare, quin de omnibus obsidibus, qui apud eum sint, gravissimum supplicium sumat. Cæsarem vel auctoritate sua atque exercitus, vel recenti victoria, vel nomine Populi Romani deterrire posse, ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovisti injuriâ posse defendere."

XXXII. Hac oratione ab Divitiaco habita, omnes, qui aderant, magno fletu auxilium a Cæsare petere ceperunt. Animadvertit Cæsar, unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, quas ceteri facerent; sed tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri. Ejus rei causa quæ esset, miratus, ex ipsis quaesivit. Nihil Sequani respondere, sed in eadem tristitia taciti permanere. Quum ab iis sæpius quæreret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, idem Divitiacus Aedius respondit: "Hoc esse miseriores gravioresque fortunam Sequanorum, præ reliquorum, quod soli ne in occulto quidem queri neque auxilium implorare auderent, absentisque Ariovisti

crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent: propterea quòd reliquis tamen fugæ facultas daretur; Sequanis vero, qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, quorum oppida omnia in potestate ejus essent, omnes cruciatūs essent perferendi.”

XXXIII. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, pollicitusque est, sibi eam rem curæ futuram: magnam se habere spem, et beneficio suo et auctoritate adductum Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum. Hac oratione habitā, concilium dimisit; et secundum ea multæ res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret; in primis quòd Æduos, fratres consanguineosque sæpenumero ab Senatu appellatos, in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intelligebat: quod in tanto imperio Populi Romani turpissimum sibi et reipublicæ esse arbitrabatur. Paulatim autem Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, et in Galliam magnam eorum multitudinem venire, Populo Romano periculosum videbat: neque sibi homines feros ac barbaros temperaturos existimabat, quin, quum omnem Galliam occupāssent, ut antè Cimbri Teutonique fecissent, in Provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent; præsertim quum Sequanos a Provinciā nostrā Rhodanus divideret. Quibus rebus quàm maturrime occurrendum putabat. Ipse autem Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritūs, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur.

XXXIV. Quamobrem placuit ei, ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, qui ab eo postularent, uti aliquem locum medium utriusque colloquio diceret: velle sese de republicâ et summis utriusque rebus cum eo agere. Ei legationi Ariovistus respondit: "Si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere. Præterea se neque sine exercitu in eas partes Galliæ venire audere, quas Cæsar possideret; neque exercitum sine magno comineatu atque emolimento in unum locum contrahere posse: sibi autem mirum videri, quid in sua Galliâ, quam bello vicisset, aut Cæsari aut omnino Populo Romano negotii esset."

XXXV. His responsis ad Cæsarem relatis, iterum ad eum Cæsar legatos cum his mandatis mittit: "Quoniam tanto suo Populique Romani beneficie affectus – quum in consulatu suo rex atque amicus a Senatu appellatus esset – hanc sibi Populoque Romano gratiam referret, ut in colloquium venire invitatus gravaretur, neque de communi re dicendum sibi et cognoscendum putaret: hæc esse, quæ ab eo postularet: primum, ne quam hominum multitudinem amplius trans Rhenum in Galliam transduceret: deinde obsides, quos haberet ab Æduis, redderet, Sequani que permitteret, ut, quos illi haberent, voluntate ejus reddere illis liceret; neve Æduos iniuriâ laceraret, neve his sociisque eorum bellum inferret: si id ita fecisset, sibi Populoque Romano perpetuam pacem atque amicitiam cum eo futuram:

si non impetraret, sese—quoniam Marco Messalā Marco Pisone Consulibus Senatus censuisset, uti, quicumque Galliam provinciam obtineret, quod commodo reipublicæ facere posset, Æduos ceterosque amicos Populi Romani defenderet—sese Æduorum injurias non neglecturum.”

XXXVI. Ad hæc Ariovistus respondit: “Jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent: item Populum Romanum victis non ad alterius præscriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium, imperare consuesse. Si ipse Populo Romano non præscriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur; non oportere sese a Populo Romano in suo jure impediri. Æduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam tentassent et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Cæsarem injuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Æduis se obsides redditurum non esse, neque iis, neque eorum sociis injuriā bellum illaturum, si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, stipendiumque quotannis penderent: si id non fecissent, longè iis fraternum nomen Populi Romani abfuturum. Quod sibi Cæsar denuntiaret, se Æduorum injurias non neglecturum; neminem secum sine suā perniciæ contendisse. Quum vellet, congrederetur; intellecturum, quid invicti Germani, exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos quatuordecim tectum non subissent. virtute possent.”

XXXVII. Hæc eodem tempore Cæsari mandata referebantur, et legati ab Æduis et a Treviris veni-

ebant: Ædui questum, quòd Harudes, qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, fines eorum popularentur; sese ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuisse: Treviri autem, pagos centum Suevorum ad ripas Rheni consedisse, qui Rhenum transire conarentur; iis præesse Nasuam et Cimmerium fratres. Quibus rebus Cæsar vehementer commotus, maturandum sibi existimavit, ne, si nova manus Suevorum cum veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese conjunxisset, minùs facile resisti posset. Itaque re frumentaria, quàm celerimè potuit, comparatâ, magnis itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit.

XXXVIII. Quum tridui viam processisset, nuntiatum est ei, Ariovistum cum suis omnibus copiis ad occupandum Vesontionem, quod est oppidum maximum Sequanorum, contendere, triduique viam a suis finibus profecisse. Id ne accideret, magnopere sibi præcavendum Cæsar existimabat: namque omnium rerum, quæ ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas; idque natura loci sic muniebatur, ut magnam ad ducendum bellum daret facultatem, propterea quòd flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pæne totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum sexcentorum, quâ flumen intermittit, mons continet magna altitudine, ita ut radices ejus montis ex utraque parte ripæ fluminis contingant. Hanc murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido conjungit. Huc Cæsar magnis nocturnis

diurnisque itineribus contendit, occupatoque oppido, ibi præsidium collocat.

XXXIX. Dum paucos dies ad Vesontionem rei frumentariæ commeatūsque causā moratur, ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum—qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos, incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse prædicabant, sæpenumero sese, cum eis congressos, ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse—tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, ut non mediocriter omnium mentes animosque perturbaret. Illic primū ortus est a Tribunis militum, præfectis reliquisque, qui, ex urbe amicitiae causā Cæsarem sequuti, non magnum in re militari usum habebant: quorum alius, aliā causā illata, quam sibi ad proficiscendum necessariam esse dicerent, petebant, ut ejus voluntate discedere liceret: nonnulli, pudore adducti, ut timoris suspicionem vitarent, remanebant. Hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant: abditi in tabernaculis, aut suum fatum querebantur, aut cum familiaribus suis commune periculum miserabantur. Vulgò totis castris testamenta obsignabantur. Horum vocibus ac timore paulatim etiam ii, qui magnum in castris usum habebant, milites centurionesque, quique equitatu præerant, perturbabantur. Qui se ex his minùs timidos existimari volebant, non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, quæ in-

tercederent inter ipsos atque Ariovistum, aut rem frumentariam, ut satis commodè supportari posset, timere dicebant. Nonnulli etiam Cæsari renuntiabant, quum castra moveri ac signa ferri jussisset, non fore dicto audientes milites, nec propter timorem signa laturos.

XL. Hæc quum animadvertisset, convocato consilio, omniumque ordinum ad id consilium adhibitis centurionibus, vehementer eos incusavit; "Primum quòd, aut quam in partem, aut quo consilio ducerentur, sibi querendum aut cogitandum putarent. Ariovistum, se consule, cupidissimè Populi Romani amicitiam appetisse; cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Sibi quidem persuaderi, cognitis suis postulatis atque æquitate conditionem perspecta, eum neque suam neque Populi Romani gratiam repudiaturum. Quòd si, furore atque amentia impulsus, bellum intulisset, quid tandem vererentur? aut cur de sua virtute, aut de ipsius diligentia, desperarent? Factam ejus hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, quum, Cimbris et Teutonis a Caio Mario pulsus, non minorem laudem exercitus, quàm ipse imperator, meritis videbatur: factum etiam nuper in Italiã servi tumultu, quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina, quam a nobis accepissent, sublevarent. Ex quo judicari posset, quantum haberet in se boni constantia; propterea quòd, quos aliquamdiu inermes sine causa timuissent, hos postea armatos ac victores superassent. Denique hos esse eosdem.

quibuscum sæpenumero Helvetii congressi, non solùm in suis sed etiam in illorum finibus, plerumque superârint, qui tamen pares esse nostro exercitu non potuerint. Siquos adversum prælium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, hos, si quærerent, reperire posse, diuturnitate belli defatigatis Gallis, Ariovistum, quum multos menses castris se ac paludibus tenuisset, neque sui potestatem fecisset, desperantes jam de pugnâ et dispersos subito adortum, magis ratione et consilio, quàm virtute, vicisse. Cui rationi contra homines barbaros atque imperitos locus fuisset, hac, ne ipsum quidem sperare, nostros exercitûs capi posse. Qui suum timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem angustiasque itinerum conferrent, facere arroganter, quum aut de officio imperatoris desperare aut præscribere viderentur. Hæc sibi esse curæ; frumentum Sequanos, Leucos, Lingonas subministrare; jamque esse in agris frumenta matura: de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicatuos. Quod non fore dicto audientes milites, neque signa laturi dicantur, nihil se eâ re commoveri: scire enim, quibuscumque exercitus dicto audiens non fuerit, aut, male re gestâ, fortunam defuisse; aut, aliquo facinore comperto, avaritiâ esse convictam. Suam innocentiam perpetuâ vitâ, felicitatem Helvetiorum bello, esse perspectam. Itaque se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repræsentaturum, et proximâ nocte de quartâ vigiliâ castra moturum, ut quàm primùm intelligere posset, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor valeret. Quòd si

præterea nemo sequatur. tamen se cum solâ decimâ legione iturum, de quâ non dubitaret; sibi que eam prætoriam cohortem futuram." Huic legioni Cæsar et indulserat præcipuè, et propter virtutem confidebat maximè.

XLI. Hac oratione habitâ, mirum in modum conversæ sunt omnium mentes, summaque alacritas et cupiditas belli gerendi innata est. princepsque decima legio, per tribunos militem, ei gratias egit, quòd de se optimum iudicium fecisset; seque esse ad bellum gerendam paratissimam confirmavit. Deinde reliquæ legiones, per tribunos militum et primorum ordinum centuriones, egerunt, uti Cæsari satisfacerent: "Se neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, neque de summa belli suum iudicium, sed imperatoris, esse existimavisse." Eorum satisfactione accepta, et itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, quod ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, ut millium amplius quinquaginta circuitu locis apertis exercitum duceret, de quarta vigilia, ut dixerat, profectus est. Septimo die, quum iter non intermitteret, ab exploratoribus certior factus est, Ariovisti copias a nostris millibus passuum quatuor et viginti abesse.

XLII. C. quinto Cæsaris adventu, Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit: "Quod antea de colloquio postulasset, id per se fieri licere, quoniam propius accessisset: seque id sine periculo facere posse existimare." Non respuit conditionem Cæsar: jamque cum ad sanitatem reverti arbitrabatur, quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur;

magnamque in spem veniebat, pro suis tantis Populique Romani in eum beneficiis, cognitis suis postulatis, fore, uti pertinaciā desisteret. Dies colloquio dictus est, ex eo die quintus. Interim, quum sæpe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Ariovistus postulavit, ne quem peditem ad colloquium Cæsar adduceret; "Vereri se, ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur: uterque cum equitatu veniret: aliā ratione se non esse venturum." Cæsar, quòd neque colloquium interpositā causā tolli volebat, neque salutem suam Gallorum equitatu committere audebat, commodissimum esse statuit, omnibus equis Gallis equitibus detractis, eò legionarios milites legionis decimæ, cui quàm maximè confidebat, imponere, ut præsidium quàm amicissimum, si quid opus facto esset, haberet. Quod quum fieret, non irridicule quidam ex militibus decimæ legionis dixit: "Plus, quàm pollicitus esset, Cæsarem ei facere; pollicitum, se in cohortis prætoris loco decimam legionem habiturum, nunc ad equum rescribere."

XLIII. Planities erat magna, et in eā tumulus terrenus satis grandis. Hic locus æquo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat. Eò, ut erat dictum, ad colloquium venerunt. Legionem Cæsar, quam equis devexerat, passibus ducentis ab eo tumulo constituit. Item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt. Ariovistus, ex equis ut colloquerentur et, præter se, denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, postulavit. Ubi eò ventum est. Cæsar initio ora-

tionis, sua Senatūsque in eum beneficia commemoravit, “quòd rex appellatus esset a Senatu, quòd amicus, quòd munera amplissima missa : quam rem et paucis contigisse, et pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui” docebat : “illum, quum neque aditum, neque causam postulandi justam haberet, beneficio ac liberalitate suā ac Senatūs ea præmia consequutum.” Docebat etiam, “quān veteres, quānque justæ causæ necessitudinis ipsis cum Æduis intercederent ; quæ Senatūs consulta, quoties, quānque honorifica in eos facta essent : ut omni tempore totius Galliæ principatum Ædui tenuissent, prius etiam quān nostram amicitiam appetissent : Populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem, ut socios atque amicos non modo sui nihil deperdere, sed gratiā, dignitate, honore auctiores velit esse : quod vero ad amicitiam Populi Romani attulissent, id iis eripi, quis pati posset?” Postulavit deinde eadem, quæ legatis in mandatis dederat, “ne aut Æduis, aut eorum sociis bellum inferret : obsides redderet : si nullam partem Germanorum domum remittere posset, at ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur.”

XLIV. Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit ; de suis virtutibus multa prædicavit. “Transisse Rhenum sese, non suā sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis ; non sine magnā spe, magnisque præmiis, domum propinquosque reliquis : sedes habere in Gallia, ab ipsis concessas ; obsides ipsorum voluntate datos ; stipend-

ium capere jure belli, quod victores victis imponere consuerint; non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse; omnes Galliæ civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse, ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno prælio fusas ac superatas esse; si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum sese decertare; si pace uti velint, iniquum esse de stipendio recusare, quod suâ voluntate ad id tempus pependerit. Amicitiam Populi Romani sibi ornamento et præsidio, non detrimento, esse oportere, idque se eâ spe petisse. Si per Populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, et dedititii subtrahantur, non minùs libenter sese recusaturum Populi Romani amicitiam, quàm appetierit. Quòd multitudinem Germanorum in Galliam transducatur, id se sui muniendi, non Galliæ impugnandæ causâ facere; ejus rei testimonium esse, quòd, nisi rogatus, non venerit, et quòd bellum non intulerit, sed defenderit. Se priùs in Galliam venisse, quàm Populum Romanum. Nunquam ante hoc tempus exercitum Populi Romani Galliæ provinciæ fines egressum. Quid sibi vellet? Cur in suas possessiones veniret? Provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram. Ut ipsi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret, sic item nos esse iniquos, qui in suo jure se interpellaremus. Quòd fratres a Senatu Æduos appellatos diceret, non se tam barbarum, neque tam imperitum esse rerum, ut non sciret, neque bello Allobrogum proximo Æduos Romanis auxilium tulisse, neque ipsos in his con-

tentionibus, quas Ædui secum et cum Sequanis habuissent, auxilio Populi Romani usos esse. Debere se suspicari, simulatâ Cæsarem amicitîâ, quòd exercitum in Galliâ habeat, sui opprimendi causâ habere. Qui nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum: quòd si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus principibusque Populi Romani gratum esse facturum; id se ab ipsis per eorum nuntios compertum habere, quorum omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte redimere posset. Quòd si decessisset, ac liberam possessionem Galliæ sibi tradidisset, magno se illum præmio remuneraturum, et, quaecumque bella geri vellet, sine ullo ejus labore et periculo confecturum."

XLV. Multa ab Cæsare in eam sententiam dicta sunt, quare negotio desistere non posset, et "neque suam, neque Populi Romani consuetudinem pati, uti optime meritos socios desereret: neque se judicare Galliam potius esse Ariovisti, quàm Populi Romani. Bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos ab Q. Fabio Maximo, quibus Populus Romanus ignovisset, neque in provinciam redegisset, neque stipendium imposuisset. Quòd si antiquissimum quòdque tempus spectari oporteret, Populi Romani justissimum esse in Galliâ imperium: si judicium Senatus observari oporteret, liberam debere esse Galliam, quam bello victam suis legibus uti voluisset."

XLVI. Dum hæc in colloquio geruntur, Cæsari

nuntiatum est, equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere, et ad nostros adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros conjicere. Cæsar loquendi finem fecit, seque ad suos recepit; suisque imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent. Nam, etsi sine ullo periculo legionis delectæ cum equitatu prælium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, ut, pulsus hostibus, dici posset, eos ab se per fidem in colloquio circumventos. Posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est, quā arrogantiam in colloquio Ariovistus usus omni Galliâ Romanis interdixisset, impetumque in nostros ejus equites fecisse, eaque res colloquium ut diremisset: multo major alacritas studiumque pugnandi majus exercitu injectum est.

XLVII. Biduo pòst Ariovistus ad Cæsarem legatos mittit “velle se de his rebus, quæ inter eos agi cœptæ, neque perfectæ essent, agere cum eo: uti aut iterum colloquio diem constitueret; aut, si id minùs vellet, ex suis aliquem ad se mitteret.” Colloquendi Cæsari causa visa non est; et eo magis, quòd pridie ejus diei Germani retineri non poterant, quin in nostros tela conjicerent. Legatum ex suis sese magno cum periculo ad eum missurum, et hominibus feris objecturum, existimabat. Commodissimum visum est, Caium Valerium Procillum, Caii Valerii Caburi filium, summā virtute et humanitate adolescentem—cujus pater a Caio Valerio Flacco civitate donatus erat—et propter fidem et propter linguæ Gallicæ scientiam, quā multā jam

Ariovistus longinquā consuetudine utebatur, et quòd in eo peccandi Germanis causa non esset, ad eum mittere, et Marcum Mettium, qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat. His mandavit, ut, quæ diceret Ariovistus, cognoscerent et ad se referrent. Quos quum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, exercitu suo præsentē, conclamavit: “Quid ad se venirent? An speculandi causā?” Conantes dicere prohibuit et in catenas conjecit.

XLVIII. Eodem die castra promovit, et millibus passuum sex a Cæsaris castris sub monte consedit. Postridie ejus diei præter castra Cæsaris suas copias transduxit, et millibus passuum duobus ultra eum castra fecit, eo consilio, uti frumento commeatuque, qui ex Sequanis et Æduis supportaretur, Cæsarem intercluderet. Ex eo die dies continuos quinque Cæsar pro castris suas copias produxit, et aciem instructam habuit, ut, si vellet Ariovistus prælio contendere ei potestas non deesset. Ariovistus his omnibus diebus exercitum castris continuit; equestri prælio quotidie contendit. Genus hoc erat pugnae, quo se Germani exercuerant. Equitum millia erant sex: totidem numero pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, quos ex omni copiâ singuli singulos, suae salutis causa, delegerant. Cum his in præliis versabantur, ad hos se equites recipiebant: hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant: si qui, graviore vulnere accepto, equo deciderat, circumstitebant: si quòd erat longius prodeundum, aut celerius recipiendum, tanta erat horum exercitatione celer-

itas, ut, jubis equorum sublevati, cursum adæquarent.

XLIX. Ubi cum castris se tenere Cæsar intellexit, ne diutiùs commeatu prohiberetur, ultra eum locum, quo in loco Germani consederant, circiter passūs sexcentos ab eis, castris idoneum locum delegit, acieque triplici instructā ad eum locum venit. Primam et secundam aciem in armis esse, tertiam castra munire jussit. Hic locus ab hoste circiter passūs sexcentos, uti dictum est, aberat. Eò circiter hominum numero sexdecim millia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, quæ copiæ nostros perterrerent et munitione prohiberent. Nihilo secius Cæsar, ut ante constituerat, duas acies hostem propulsare, tertiam opus perficere jussit. Munitis castris, duas ibi legiones reliquit et partem auxiliorum: quatuor reliquas in castra majora reduxit.

L. Proximo die, instituto suo, Cæsar e castris utrisque copias suas eduxit; paulumque a majoribus progressus aciem instruxit, hostibusque pugnandi potestatem fecit. Ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum copiarum, quæ castra minora oppugnaret, misit. Acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est. Solis occasu suas copias Ariovistus, multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, in castra reduxit. Quum ex captivis quæreret Cæsar, quam ob rem Ariovistus prælio non decertaret, hanc reperiebat causam, quòd

apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut matres familiæ eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrùm prælium committi ex usu esset, necne: eas ita dicere, "Non esse fas Germanos superare, si ante novam lunam prælio contendissent."

LI. Postridie ejus diei Cæsar præsidio utrisque castris, quod satis esse visum est, reliquit; omnes alarios in conspectu hostium pro castris minoribus constituit—quòd minùs multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat—ut ad speciem alariis uteretur. Ipse, triplici instructâ acie, usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum demum necessario Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt, generatimque constituerunt paribusque intervallis Harudes, Marcomanos, Triboccos, Vangiones, Nemetes, Sedusios, Suevos, omnemque aciem suam rhedis et carris circumdederunt, ne qua spes in fugâ relinqueretur. Eò mulieres imposuerunt, quæ in prælium proficiscentes milites passis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne se in servitutem Romanis traderent.

LII. Cæsar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quaestorem præfecit, uti eos testes suæ quisque virtutis haberet. Ipse a dextro cornu, quòd eam partem minimè firmam hostium esse animum advertebat, prælium committit. Ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, ut spatium pila in hostes coniciendi non daretur. Rejectis pilis, comminus gladiis pugnatum est: at Germani, celeriter ex consuetudine sua phalange facta, im-

petūs gladiatorum exceperunt. Reperti sunt complures nostri milites, qui in phalangas insilirent, et scuta manibus revellerent, et desuper vulnerarent. Quum hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa atque in fugam conversa esset, a dextro cornu vehementer multitudine suorum nostram aciem premebant. Id quum animadvertisset Publius Crassus adolescens, qui equitatu præerat—quòd expeditior erat, quàm hi qui inter aciem versabantur—tertiam aciem laborantibus nostris subsidio misit.

LIII. Ita prælium restitutum est, atque omnes hostes terga verterunt, neque prius fugere destiterunt, quàm ad flumen Rhenum, millia passuum ex eo loco circiter quinquaginta, pervenerint. Ibi perpauci aut, viribus connsi, transnatare contenderunt, aut, lintribus inventis, sibi salutem reppererunt. In his fuit Ariovistus, qui, naviculam deligatam ad ripam nactus, eā profugit: reliquos omnes consequuti equites nostri interfecerunt. Duæ fuerunt Ariovisti uxores, una Sueva natione, quam ab domo secum eduxerat; altera Norica, regis Vocionis soror, quam in Galliā duxerat, a fratre missam; utræque in eā fugā perierunt. Duæ filiæ harum, altera occisa, altera capta est. Caius Valerius Proculus, quum a custodibus in fugā trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Cæsarem, hostes equitatu persequentem, incidit. Quæ quidem res Cæsari non minorem, quàm ipsa victoria, voluptatem attulit; quòd hominem honestissimum provinciæ Galliæ suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus

hostium, sibi restitutum videbat, neque ejus calamitate de tantâ voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat. Is, se præsente, de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrûm igni statim neceretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur: sortium beneficio se esse incolumem. Item Marcus Mettius repertus et ad eum reductus est.

LIV. Hoc prælio trans Rhenum nuntiato, Suevi, qui ad ripas Rheni venerant, domum reverti ceperunt: quos Ubii, qui proximi Rhenum incolunt, perterritos insequuti, magnum ex his numerum occiderunt. Caesar, unâ æstate duobus maximis bellis confectis, maturius paulo, quàm tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit: hibernis Labienum præposuit: ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad conventûs agendos profectus est.

L. 1200 + 1100000

1200000

1200000

1300

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or act. . . active.	irr. or irreg. irregular.
abl. ablative.	m. masculine.
acc. accusative.	n. or neut. . . neuter.
acc. to . . . according to.	nom. nominative
adj. adjective.	num. numeral.
adv. adverb.	obsol. . . . obsolete.
c = cum. . . with.	ord. ordinal.
cf. = confer compare.	P. or part. . . participle.
comm. gen. common gender.	Pa. participial adj.
comp. comparative degree.	pass. passive.
conj. conjunction.	perf. perfect.
contr. contracted.	pers. person, personal.
dat. dative.	pluperf. . . pluperfect.
def. defect. . defective.	plur. plural.
dem. demonstr. demonstrative.	pos. positive degree.
dep. deponent.	poss. possessive.
desid. desiderative	prep. preposition.
dissyll. . . . dissyllable.	pres. present.
esp. especially.	prob. probably.
etym. etymology.	pron. pronoun.
f. feminine.	[\$] paragraph in Pub-
folld followed.	lic Schools Latin
fr. from.	Primer.
freq. frequentative.	rel. relative.
fut. future.	Sans. Sanscrit.
gen. genitive.	semi-dep. . . semi-deponent.
gov. governing.	sing. singular.
Gr. Greek.	subj. subjunctive.
imperf. . . . imperfect.	sup. superlative; supine.
inch. inchoative.	trisyll. . . . trisyllable.
ind. or indic. indicative.	t. t. technical term.
indecl. . . . indeclinable.	uncontr. . . uncontracted.
indef. indefinite.	v. a. verb active.
inf. or infin. infinitive.	v. dep. . . . verb deponent.
intens. . . . intensive.	v. n. verb neuter.
interj. . . . interjection.	voc. vocative.
interrog. . . interrogative.	= equal to.

N.B. The *imp.* before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

When the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Some Latin and Greek words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

ā; see **ab**.

ab (**ā**), prep. gov. abl.: **1.** *From, away from.*—**2.** *On the side of; in the direction of.*—**3.** *Of, or from, a person to whom a request, etc., is made.*—**4.** *On, at, in.*—**5.** *Of the agent: By* [akin to Gr. *ἀπ-ό*; Sans. *ap-a*].

abdītus, a um, P. perf. pass. of **abdo**.

ab-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [**āb**, “away”; **do**, “to put”] (“To put away or remove”; hence) **1.** *To hide, conceal.*—**2.** With personal pron. in reflexive force: *To hide, or conceal, one's self* by withdrawing.—Folld. by *in* with Acc.: *To go into a place and hide one's self*; ch. 12.—Pass.: **ab-dor**, dītus sum, di.

ab-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūc-ēre, 3. v. a. [**āb**, “away”; **dūco**, “to lead”] *To lead away.*—Pass.: **ab-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

abfūtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **absum**;—at ch 36 supply **esse** with **abfuturum**.

abs-ens, entis, Pa. [**abs-um**, “to be absent”] *Absent*.

abs-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. n. [for **abs-tēnēo**; fr. **abs** (=ab), “from”; **tēnēo**, “to hold”] (“To hold one's self from or away from”; hence) *To refrain, abstain*.

ab-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [**āb**, “away”; **sum**, “to be”] **1.** *To be away; to be absent or distant*;—at ch. 41 with Abl. of space: *millibus passuum quatuor et viginti abesse.*—**2.** *To be wanting.*—With Dat. of person: *To be wanting to a person; i.e. to be of no aid, or service, to one.*

ac; see **atque**.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. [for **ad-cēdo**; fr. **ad**, “to”; **cēdo**, “to go”] **1.** *To go to or up to; to draw near, approach.*—**2.** *To be added.*

acceptus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of **accipio**.—**2.** Pa.: With Dat. [§ 106, (3)] *Agreeable, or acceptable, to*:—**acceptus plebi**, (*agreeable, etc., to the people*; i.e.) *popular*.

accessissem, pluperf. subj. of **accēdo**.

ac-cīdo, cīdi, no sup., cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for **ad-cīdo**; fr. **ād**, “upon”; **cādo**, “to fall”] (“To fall upon”; hence) *To fall out, happen, come to pass*.

ac-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for **ad-cāpio**; fr. **ād**, “to”; **cāpio**, “to take”] (“To take to” one's self; hence) *To receive.*—Pass.: **ac-cīpior**, ceptus sum, cīpi.

ac-curro, curri and cūcurri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. [for **ad-**

curro; fr. *ad*, "to"; curro, "to run"] With *ad*: *To run to or up to; to hasten up to.*

ac-cūs-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [for *ad-caus-o*; fr. *ad*, "to"; *caus-a*, "a judicial process"] ("To bring to a judicial process"; hence) 1. *To accuse, arraign, bring to trial.*—2. *To complain of, chide, blame, reproach.*—Pass.: *ac-cūs-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

ac-ies, *īēi*, f. [*ac*, root of *ac-ūo*, "to sharpen"] ("An edge or sharp edge"; hence) 1. Of the eyes: *Keen glance or look; keenness.*—2. Milit. t. t.: a. *Order, or line, of battle*:—*tertia acies*, the rear-guard or van:—*aciem instruere*, to draw up the line of battle.—b. *An army in order of battle.*

acr-itor, adv. [*acer*, *acr-is*, "sharp"] *Sharply, vigorously.*

ad, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *To, towards.*—2. *Up to.*—3. *At, by, near to.*—4. *To the number of.*—5. *For the sake of appearances, etc.*; ch. 51.—6. With Gerund and Gerundives: *For, for the purpose of, in order to.*

ad-æquo, *æquāvi*, *æquātum*, *æquare*, 1. v. a. [*ad*, "to"; *æquo*, "to make equal"] ("To make equal to" something; hence) *To bring to an equality*:—*cursum adæquare*, (to bring their running to an equality with that of the horses; hence) *to keep pace with them*;—ch. 48.

ad-āmo, *āmāvi*, *āmātum*, *āmāre*, 1. v. a. [*ad*, to denote "commencement"; *āmo*, "to love"] *To begin to love, to conceive an affection for.*

ad-dūco, *dūxi*, *ductum*, *dūcere*, 3. v. a. [*ad*, "to"; *dūco*, "to lead"] 1. *To lead to or up, to bring up.*—2. *To prompt, move, induce.*—Pass.: *ad-dūcor*, *ductus sum*, *duci*.

adductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *addūco*.

ad-ēquito, *ēquiltāvi*, *ēquiltātum*, *ēquiltāre*, 1. v. a. [*ad*, "to"; *equito*, "to ride"] With *ad*: *To ride to or towards; to ride up.*

ad-hībēo, *hībui*, *hībītum*, *hībēre*, 2. v. a. [for *ad-hābēo*; fr. *ad*, "at"; *hābēo*, "to have"] ("To have at" a place; hence, "to bring to"; hence) *To summon, send for*:—*adhibere in concilium*, to summon to a council.—Pass.: *ad-hībēor*, *hībītus sum*, *hībēri*.

adhībītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *adhibeo*.

adī-tus, *tūs*, m. [*adēo*, "to go to," through root *ADI*] ("A going to"; hence) *Means of approach, access.*

ad-mīror, *mīrātus sum*, *mīrāri*, 1. v. dep. [*ad*, "without force"; *mīror*, "to wonder"] *To wonder or be astonished.*

admissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *admitter*.

ad-mitto, *misi*, *missum*, *mittere*, 3. v. a. [*ad*, "to"; *mitto*, "to allow to go"] ("To allow" a person, etc., "to go to" a place, etc.; hence) Of a horse as Object: *To give the reins to*:—*equo admisso*, (his horse having the reins given to it; i.e.) *at full speed, at full gallop.*—Pass.: *ad-mittor*, *mīsus sum*, *mitti*.

adōlesc-ens, *entis*, comm. gen. [P. pres. of *adōlesc-o*, "to grow up"; as Subst.] ("One growing up"; hence) *A youth.*

adōlescent-la, *læ*, f. [*adōlescens*, *adōlesco nt-is*] *Youth.*

ad-ōrior, *ortus sum*, *ōriri*, 4. v. dep. [*ad*, "against"; *ōrior*, "to rise"] ("To rise against"; hence) *To attack, assault, assail.*

adortus, a, um, P. perf. of *adorior*.

adsci-sco, *vi*, *tum*, *scire*, 3. v. a. irr. [*ad*, "to"; *sci*, "to take to

one's self knowingly; to admit"]
To take to one's self; to unite, join.

ad-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [ād, "at"; sum, "to be"] ("To be at" a place, etc.; hence) *To be present; to be at hand.*

adven-tus, tūs, m. [advēn-
 ū, "to come to"] ("A coming
 to" a person or thing; hence,
 the act being regarded as com-
 plete) *Arrival.*

adver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for
 advert-sus; fr. advert-o, "to
 turn towards"] ("Turned to-
 wards"; hence, "hostile, ad-
 verse"; hence) *Unfavourable,*
unsuccessful.

ad-vertō, verti, versum,
 vertēre, 3. v. a. [ād, "towards";
 verto, "to turn"] ("To turn
 towards"; hence, either alone or
 with animum) *To observe, re-*
cognize, perceive by directing the
mind towards an object; ch. 52.

ædific-ium, ii, n. [ædific-o,
 "to build"] *A building of any*
kind.

Ædūi, ōrum, m. plur. *The*
Ædui; a people of Gallia Celtica,
in the modern Departments of
Côte d'Or, la Nièvre, Saone et
Loire, and Rhône. — In Sing.: Ædūus, i, m. One of the Ædui;
an Æduan.

Ædūus, i; see *Ædui*.

ægerrīme; see *ægre*.

ægr-e, adv. [æger, ægr-i,
 "feeble, sick"] ("After the
 manner of the æger"; hence)
With difficulty or effort; with much
ado, scarcely.  (Comp.: ægr-
 ūs); Sup.: æger-rīme.

Æmīlius, ii, m. *Æmilius*
(Lucius); an officer in command
of a decuria of Gallic cavalry;
see decurio.

æquātus, a, um, P. perf.
 pass. of *æquo*.

æqu-itas, Itātis, f. [æqu-us,
 "even"; also, "just"] ("The
 quality of the *æquus*"; hence)

1. *Evenness.* — 2. *Justice, fair-*
ness.

æqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
 [æqu-us, "equal"] ("To make
æquus"; hence) *To make, or*
render, equal; to equalize. — Pass.:
 æqu-or, ātus sum, āri.

æquus, a, um, adj. ("Per-
 taining to one kind, nature,"
 etc.; hence) *Equal* [akin to Sans.
 ekas, "one"].

æs-tas, tātis, f. ("The burn-
 ing season"; hence) *Summer*
 [akin to αἶθ-ω, "to burn"].

affectus, a, um, P. perf. pass.
 of *afficio*.

af-fēro, attūli, allātum, af-
 ferre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fero; fr. ād,
 "to"; fēro, "to bring"] 1. *To*
bring, take, or carry to or up to. —
 2. *To cause, occasion, impart;* at
 ch. 53 with Dat. of person [§ 106,
 a]. — Pass.: af-fēror, allātus
 sum, afferri.

af-fīcio, fēcī, fectum, fīcēre,
 3. v. a. [for ad-facio; fr. ad,
 "to"; fācio, "to do"] ("To
 do" something "to" a person
 or thing; hence) *To treat or use*
either well or ill. — When folld.
 by Acc. of person or thing and
 Abl. of thing, the phrase is
 usually rendered by a verb or
 verbal expression akin to the
 Lat. Abl.: e. g. *afficere aliquem*
dolore, to grieve or annoy one, and
in Pass. construction, affici
dolore, to be grieved or annoyed;
so, supplicio, to punish, and in
Pass. construction, to be punished;
see ch. 2 and ch. 27. — Pass.:
af-fīciōr, fectus sum, fīci.

af-fīcior, fectus sum, fīci.
affin-itas, Itātis, f. [affin-is,
 "a kinsman or relation by mar-
 riage"] ("The state, or con-
 dition, of the *affinis*"; hence)
Relationship by marriage; kin-
ship, connexion.

āgendus, a, um, Gerundive
 of *ago*.

āger, āgri, m.: 1. *A field,*

land.—2. Plur.: *The fields, the country*.—3. *Territory, district* [akin to Sans. *ajr-as*, Gr. *ἀγρός*; cf. English *acre*].

ag-grādīor, gressus sum, grādi, 3. v. dep. [for ad-grādīor; fr. *ād*, "to"; grādīor, "to step"] ("To step to"; hence, "to approach"; hence) In a hostile sense: *To attack, assault, assail*.

aggressus, a, um, P. perf. of aggrēdior.

ag-men, mīnis, n. [āg-o, "to set in motion"] ("That which is set in motion"; hence) Milit. t.t.:

1. *An army on march, a column*:—primum agmen, (*the first part of an army on march, i.e.*) *the van or van-guard*;—novissimum agmen, *the rear or rear-guard*; ch. 15.—2. *March, line of march, etc.*:—Of troops: agmen claudere, *to close the line of march, i.e. to bring up the rear*; ch. 25.

āgo, āgi, actum, āgēre, 3. v. a. ("To put, or set, in motion"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, effect*.

—2. Without Object.: *To treat, speak, deliberate*; ch. 13.—3. With ut and Subj.: *To aim at doing, etc.; to endeavour or strive to do, etc.*—4. With gratias: *To give or return thanks, to thank*.—5. Of a court of justice, etc.: *To hold*.—Pass.: āgor, actus sum, āgi [Gr. *ἀγο*].

ālācer-itas, itātis, f. [ālācer, alacer-is, "eager"] ("The quality, or state, of the alacer"; hence) *Eagerness, ardour, alacrity*.

āl-ārīus, ārīa, ārīum, adj. [āl-a, "a wing" of an army] *Of, or belonging to, or on the wings of an army*.—As Subst.: ālārīi, ārum, m. plur., *soldiers in the wing of an army*.

ālī-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. [ālī-us, "another"] ("Belonging to the alius"; hence) *Of places: Unsuitable, unfavourable, for an engagement*.

ālīquam-dīu, adv. [aliquam (adv.), "in some degree" (only used in connection with diu and multus); dīu, "for a long time"] *For some long, or considerable, time*.

1. ālīquid, neut. nom. and acc. Sing. of aliquid.

2. ālīquid, adv. [adverbial neut. sing. of aliquid] *In some degree, to some extent, somewhat*.

ālī-quīs, quid (Gen.: ālīcūjus; Dat.: ālīcui; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef. pron. subst. [ālī-us; quīs] *Some one, somebody; something*.—Neut. with Gen. of 1st or 2nd decl.: *Something of=some*.

āl-īus, In, Iud (Gen.: ālīus; Dat.: ālīi), adj.: 1. *Another, other, of many*.—As Subst.: a.: (a) Sing.: ālīus, ālius, m. *Another person, another*.—(b) Plur.: ālīi, ārum, m. *Other persons, others*.—b. In distributive clauses: (a) Sing. (either as adj. or subst.): alius . . . alius, *one . . . another*;—alius, aliā causā illātā, (*one, another cause having been alleged; i.e.*) *one having alleged one cause, another another*; ch. 39.—(b) Plur.: ālīi, . . . ālīi, *some . . . others*.—2. *The remaining, remainder of*.—As Subst.: ālīi, ārum, m. plur. *The rest, the others* [akin to *ἀλλ-ος*].

Allōbrōges, um, m. plur. ("People of another land") *The Allobroges; a people of Gallia Narbonensis* [Celtic word].

āl-o, ūi, itum and tum, ēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To nourish, maintain, etc.*—2. *To foster, cherish* [akin to Gr. *ἀλ-θω*, "to make to grow"].

Alp-es, ūm, f. plur. ("The high things," or "the white things") *The Alps; the lofty mountain-range between Italy, France, and Switzerland* [akin either to Celtic *Alp*, "a height or

eminence"; or to Gr. ἀλφ-ός, "white"].

al-ter, tēra, tērum (Gen.: altērius; Dat.: altēri), adj. 1. *The other of two*: alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other*.—As Subst.: altēri, ōrum, m. plur.: *The others*: In distributive clauses: alteri . . . alteri, *some . . . others*.—2. *The second*.

altissimus, a, um; see **altus**.

alt-itūdo, itūdinis, f. [alt-us, "high"] "The quality of the *altus*"; hence) 1. *Height*:—magnā altitudine, Abl. of quality [§ 115], ch. 38.—2. *Depth*.

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [al-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourished; grown great, or increased, by nourishment"; hence) 1. *High, lofty*.—2. *Deep*.  (Comp. alt-ior); Sup. alt-issimus.

Ambarri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ambarri*; a Gallic tribe, closely connected with the Ædui; see ch. 11.

āment-ia, iæ, f. [āmens, ament-is, "foolish"] ["The quality of the *amens*"; hence) *Folly, infatuation*.

āmīc-itīa, itīæ, f. [āmīc-us, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) 1. *Friendship*.—2. *A league of amity, alliance between nations*.

1. **ām-īcus**, īca, īcum, adj. [am-o, "to love"] *Loving, friendly, kind*.—As Subst.: āmīcus, i, m. *A friend*.  (Comp. āmīc-ior); Sup. āmīc-issimus.

2. **āmīcus**, i; see 1. *amicus*.

āmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **amitto**.

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, mitt-ēre, 3. v. a. [ā, "from"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go from one; to let slip"; hence) *To lose*.—Pass.: ā-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

am-or, ōris, m. [ām-o, "to love"] *Love*.

Cæs. 1.

amplius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of amplior, "more extensive"; see **amplus**] ("More extensively"; hence) *More, further*.

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am (=ambi), "around"; pl-ēo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence, "of large extent"; hence) 1. *Ample, extensive*.—2. *Noble, distinguished, illustrious*.  Comp.: ampl-ior; Sup.: ampl-issimus.

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: Or: an . . . an, *whether . . . or*; see, also, **ne**.

an-ceps, cēpit-is, adj. [for an-cēpit-s; fr. an (=ambi), "around"; cēput, cēpit-is, "a head"] ("Having a head around, i.e. on the back part"; hence, "double-headed"; hence, "two-fold"; hence) *Doubtful, uncertain*.

angust-ia, iārum, f. plur. [angust-us, "narrow"] ("The state of the *angustus*"; hence) 1. *Narrowness*.—2. *A defile, pass*.

angus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for angor-tus; fr. angor, "compression"] ("Provided with *angor*"; hence, "drawn together"; hence) *Narrow, contracted, limited, confined*.

anim-adverto, adverti, ad-versum, advertēre, 3. v. a. [ānī-mus, "the mind"; adverto, "to turn towards"] ("To turn the mind towards" a thing; hence) 1. *To perceive, observe*; at ch. 32, folld. by Objective clause [§ 156, 3].—2. *To chastise, punish*.—Phrase: animadvertere in aliquem, *to inflict punishment on one*; ch. 19.

ān-īmus, īmī, m. ("The rational soul, or intellectual principle" in man; hence) 1. *Mind*:—animus advertere = anim-adverto, no. 1, ch. 24, etc.

E

—*case in animo, (to be in one's mind, i.e.) to purpose, ch. 7, etc.*

—2. *Feelings*.—3. *Disposition*:—*bono animo, Abl. of quality* [§ 115]: (*of good disposition, i.e.*) *well disposed*; *ch. 6*.—4. *Courage, spirit, heart*.

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round, a circuit"; hence) *Of time: A year*:—*multos annos, ch. 3, Acc. of duration of time*; so, also, *complures annos, ch. 18* [§ 102, (1)] [*akin to Sans. root AM, "to go"*]; *an-ati, "time"*; also to *Gr. ἐν-voς = ἐν-ιαυτός, "a year"*].

ann-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [*ann-us, "a year"*] ("Pertaining to an *annus*"; hence) 1. *Yearly, annual*.—2. In adverbial force: *Annually, year by year*.

ante, adv. and prep.: 1. Adv.: *Before, previously*:—*paucis ante diebus, a few days before, ch. 18*.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Before* [*akin to Sans. atī, "beyond"*]; *Gr. ἀντί, "over against"*.

ant-ēā, adv. [*prob. for ant-eam*; *fr. ant-e, "before"*; *eam, acc. slug. fem. of pron. is, "this, that"*] ("Before this or that time") *Formerly, previously, once*.

ant-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [*ant-e, "before"*] ("Belonging to *ante*"; hence) *Former, ancient, old*. [§ 13] (Comp.: *antiqu-ior*); Sup.: *antiqu-issimus*.

āper-tus, ta, tum, adj. [āpēr-*to, "to uncover"*] 1. *Uncovered, unprotected, exposed*.—2. *Of places: Open, clear*. [§ 13] (Comp.: *āpert-ior*); Sup.: *āpert-issimus*.

appellātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *appello*.

ap-pell-o, āvi, ātum, āre [*for ad-pell-o*; *fr. ad, "towards"*; *pell-o, "to bring"*] 1. v. a. (In reflexive force: "To bring one's self to" a person in order to address him, etc.; hence) 1. With

second acc. [§ 99]: *To call a person something*.—2. Pass. with Nom. [§ 87, D, a]: *To be called or named*.—Pass.: **ap-pell-or**, ātus sum, āri.

appetisse, forappetisse, perf. inf. of appeto.

appetissem, for *appetiissem*, pluperf. subj. of *appeto*.

ap-pēto, pētīvi or pētīi, pēt-ītum, pētēre, 3. v. a. [*for ad-pēto*; *fr. ād, "to or towards"*]; *pēto, "to seek or go to"* ("To seek, or go, to or towards"; hence) *To seek or strive after; to endeavour to get or obtain*.

1. **Apri-lis**, lis, m. contracted from *Apērilis*; *fr. āpēri-o, "to open"*] ("The opening thing"; hence) *The month of April; in which the earth opens itself for fertility*.—As Adj. *Of April*.

2. **Aprīlis**, adj.: see 1. *Aprilis*. **āp-ud**, prep. gov. acc. [*prob. obsol. āp-o, āp-īo, "to lay hold of"*] 1. *With, near to*.—2. *Among*.

Aquilēia, æ, f. *Aquileia*; a town of Upper Italy.

Aquitāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Aquitani*; a people of Southern Gaul.—Hence, **Aquitān-ia**, iæ, f. *Aquitania*; the country of the Aquitani.

Aquitania, æ; see *Aquitani*.

Arar, āris, m. *The Arar* (otherwise called *Sauconna*, whence the modern name *Saône*); a river of Gaul.

arbitr-ium, ii, n. [*arbitr-er, arbitr-l, "one who treats a thing according to his own will; a master," etc.*] ("The thing belonging to an *arbitr*"; hence) *Will, pleasure, free-will, etc.*

arbitr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [*arbitr-er, arbitr-l, "an umpire"*] ("To act the part of an *arbitr*"; hence) *To hold as true in one's mind; to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think, etc.*

arcessitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of arcesso.

ar-ces-so, sivi, sītum, sēre, 3. v. a. [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar (= ad), "to"; cēd-o, "to go"] (In causative force: "to cause to go, or come, to" one; hence) *To call, summon, send for*, etc.—Pass.: **ar-ces-sor**, sītus sum, (inf. as if of 4th Conj) siri.

Ariovistus, i, m. *Ariovistus*; a German king defeated by Caesar.

ar-ma, mōrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms, weapons* [prob. āp-ω, "to adapt"].

armātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of armo.

arm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [arm-a, "arms, equipments," etc.] 1. *To furnish with arms or weapons; to arm*.—2. *To equip, fit out, furnish*.—Pass.: **arm-or**, ātus sum, āri.

arrōgan-ter, adv. [for arrogant-ter; fr. arrogans, arrogant-is, "arrogant"] ("After the manner of the arrogans"; hence) *Arrogantly, presumptuously*.

arrōgant-ia, iæ, f. [arrōgans, arrōgant-is, "arrogant"] ("The quality of the arrogans"; hence) *Arrogance, presumption*.

Arverni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Arverni*; a people of Gaul inhabiting that part of the country which is now called Auvergne.

arx, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr. arc-eo, "to enclose"] ("The enclosing thing"; hence) *A castle, citadel, fortress*.

a-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-scando; fr. ad, in "augmentative" force; scando, "to mount"] *To mount, ascend*.

ascen-sus, sūs, m. [for ascend-sus; fr. ascend-o] ("An ascending"; hence) *An ascent*.

āt, conj. *But* [akin to Sans. *atha*, Gr. *ār-āp*, "but"].

at-que (contr. *ac*), conj. [for *adque*; fr. *ād*, denoting "addition"; quē, "and"] 1. *And also; and*.—2. With comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrast, etc.: *Than*.—3. After words denoting similarity, etc.: *As, with*.

at-tingo, tīgi, tactum, tingēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tango; fr. *ād*, "against"; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch against"; hence) *To touch on, border upon*.

attūli, perf. ind. of affero.

attūlissem, pluperf. subj. of affero.

auctōr-itas, itātis, f. [auctor, "a producer"] ("The quality, etc., of the auctor"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) *Weight of character, influence, authority*.

auc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for aug-tus; fr. aug-ōo, "to increase"] ("Increased"; hence) *Great, distinguished, etc.* ~~EN~~ Comp. auct-ior.

audāc-ia, iæ, f. [audax, audāc-is, "bold"] ("The quality of the audax"; hence) *Boldness*.

audāc-ius; see audacter.

audac-ter, adv. [audax, audāc-is, "bold"] *Boldly*. ~~EN~~ Comp. audāc-ius, (Sup. audac-issime).

audēo, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi-dep. *To dare, or venture, to do something*.

audiens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of audio.—2. Pa.: With Dat. [§ 106, (4)] *Obedient to*.

aud-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) *To hear* [akin to *āvs* (= *ōvs*), *āv-ōs*, "an ear"].

augēo, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. *To increase, augment*.—

Pass.: **augēor**, *auctus sum*, **augēri** [akin to *avξávω*].

Aulus, *i*, *m*. **Aulus**; a Roman name.

aut, conj. *Or*:—**aut** . . . **aut**, *either* . . . *or*.

aut-em, conj.: 1. *But, on the other hand*.—2. *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to *avτ-áp*].

auxil-ium, *ii*, *n*. [prob. fr. obsol. adj. **auxil-is** (= *aug-sil-is*, fr. *aug-ēo*, "to increase"), "increasing"] ("The quality, or state, of the *auxilis*"; hence) 1. *Help, aid, assistance, succour*: *auxillum ferre, to bring help or succour*.—2. *Plur.*: *Auxiliary troops or forces; auxiliaries*.

āvār-ītla, *itlæ*, *f*. [*āvār-us*, "avaricious"] ("The quality of the *avarus*"; hence) *Avarice, covetousness*.

āversus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf. pass.* of *averto*.

ā-vertō, *verti*, *versum*, *vert-ēre*, 3. *v. a.* [*ā*, "away"; *vertō*, "to turn"] 1. *To turn away*:—*aversus hostis, an enemy (turned away, i.e. with his back towards one, or) in retreat*.—2. *To turn aside, divert*:—*avertere iter ab, (to turn aside one's march from; i.e.) to cease to follow, etc.*—*Pass.*: **a-vertor**, *versus sum*, *verti*.

āvus, *i*, *m*. *A grandfather*.

barbārus, *i*, *m*. [*barbarus* (adj.), "barbarian"] *A barbarian*.

Belgæ, *ārum*, *m. plur.* *The Belgæ*; a warlike people of German and Celtic origin, in the northern part of Gaul.

bellandī, *Gerund in dī* from *bello*.

bellic-ōsus, *ōsa*, *ōsum*, adj. [*bellic-us*, "warlike"] *Very warlike, martial*.

bello-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i v. n.*

[*bell-um*, "war"] *To wage war to war*.

b-ellum, *elli*, *n*. [old form *dū-ellum*; fr. *dūo*, "two"] ("A contest, *etc.*, between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare*—*bellum inferre, to make war*; with *Dat.* [§ 106, a] *to make war upon*:—*bellum gerere, to wage, or carry on, war*.

bōnē-fic-ium, *ii*, *n*. [for *bōnē-fāc-ium*, fr. *bene*, "well"; *fāc-to*, "to do"] ("A doing well to one; hence) *Kindness, favour*.

Bibracte, *is*, *n*. *Bibracte* (afterwards called *Augustodunum*, now *Autun*); the chief town of the *Ædui*.

bidu-um, *i*, *n*. [*bidū-us* (for *bi-dī-vus*, fr. *bi* (= *bis*), "twice"; *dī-es*, "a day"), "pertaining to two days"] *A space, or period, of two days; two days*.

biennī-um, *i*, *n*. [*biennī-us* (for *bi-ann-ius*, fr. *bi* (= *bis*), "twice"; *ann-us*, "a year"), "pertaining to two years"] *A space, or period, of two years; two years*.

bīpartit-o, adv. [*bīpartit-us*, "divided into two parts"] *In two divisions*.

Bitūrīges, *um*, *m. plur.* *The Bituriges*; a people of Gallia Aquitania. The chief town was *Avaricum* (now *Bourges*).

Boii, *ōrum*, *m. plur.* *The Boii*; a people of Gallia *Lugdunensis*.

bōn-itas, *itātis*, *f*. [*bōn-us*, "good"] ("The quality of the *bōnus*"; hence) *The good, or superior, quality, of a thing; goodness, excellence*.

bōnum, *i*, *n*.; see *bonus*, no. 3.

bōnus, *a*, *um*, adj.: 1. *Good* in the widest acceptation of the term.—2. *Kind, favourable*:—*bono animo in populum Rom-*

anum, of favourable disposition, or favourably disposed, towards the Roman people, ch. 6 [§ 115].—

3. Profitable, advantageous, serviceable.—As Subst.: bonum, i, n. Advantage, profit, etc.

brāchium, īi, n. An arm [akin to βραχίον].

brēvis, e, adj. In time: Short, brief [akin to βραχ-ύς].

Cabūrus, i, m. Caburus (Caius Valerius); a Gallic chieftain who had obtained the gift of Roman citizenship (civitas) from Caius Valerius Flaccus; ch. 49.

cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, cādēre, 3. v. n.: 1. To fall, fall down.—2. To fall dead, die [akin to Sans. root CAD, "to fall"].

Cæsar, āris, m. ("Hairy One") Cæsar; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. Caius Julius, the commander of the Roman forces in Gaul, and afterwards the first Roman emperor, who was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius [akin to Sans. keça, "hair"].

Caius, īi, m. Caius; a Roman praenomen.

cālāmītas, ātis, f. Misfortune, disaster, calamity.

cāpio, cēpi, captum, cāpēre, 3. v. a.: 1. To take in the widest sense of the term:—capere initium, (to take a beginning; i.e.) to begin, commence;—capere plus doloris, (to take more grief; i.e.) to be more grieved.—2. Of arms: To take up.—3. Of a place: To reach, arrive at.—Pass.: cāpior, captus sum, cāpi.

captiv-us, i, m. [captiv-us (fr. cāpio, "to take"), "taken prisoner"] ("One taken prisoner"; hence) A prisoner, captive.

captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of capio.

cāp-ut, Itis, n.: 1. The head.—2. A person, man, etc. [akin to Sans. kap-dla, Gr. κεφ-αλή].

carrus, i, m. A two-wheeled cart for heavy loads.

Cassīānus, a, um; see Cassius.

Cassius, īi, m. Cassius; the name of a Roman family of distinction; esp. Caius Cassius Longinus, slain during his consulship in a war with the Helvetii.—Hence, Cassī-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cassius; Cassian:—Cassianum bellum, the Cassian war; i.e. the war of Caius Cassius Longinus with the Helvetii; ch. 13.

castel-lum, li, n. dim. [for castor-lum; fr. castrum, cast(e)r-i] A small fort; a castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold.

Casticus, i, m. Casticus; a son of Catamantaledes.

castra, ōrum, n. plur. A camp or encampment, as containing several soldiers' tents or huts [prob. for skad-trum; akin to Sans. root SKAD, "to cover"].

cā-sus, sūs, m. [for cad-sus; fr. cād-o, "to fall out, happen"] ("A falling out or happening"; hence) Chance, accident.

Cātāmantālēdes, is, m. Catamantaledes; a Gaul who for many years was sovereign of the Sequani; ch. 3.

cātēna, æ, f. A chain, fetter. Cātūrīges, um, m. plur. The Caturiges; a Gallic people, living in what is now Dauphiné.

causa, æ, f.: 1. A cause, reason:—causam inferre, to advance, or allege, a reason.—2. Law t. t.: A cause, case, etc.—3. Adverbial Abl.: With Gen. or Gerund in di: For the purpose of; on account of.

cāvōo, cāvi, cantum, cāvēre,

2. v. n. *To be on one's guard; to take care or precaution.*

cēlēr-ītas, ītātis, f. [celer, "swift"] ("The quality of the celer"; hence) *Swiftness, speed, celerity.*

cēlēr-īter, adv. [id.] *Swiftly, speedily, quickly.* **Comp.:** cēlēr-īus; Sup.: cēlēr-rīme.

Celtæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Celts; the great parent-stock of the people of Northern Europe; with the Romans, in a more restricted sense, the people of Southern Gaul.*

censō, ōi, nm, ēre, 2. v. a. Of the senate: *To decree, resolve, ordain*;—at ch. 85, folld. by uti with Subj.

cen-sus, sus, m. [for cens-us, fr. cens-ō, "to make a return of property" for assessment] ("A registering and rating" of Roman citizens; "a census"; hence) *An enumeration taken of the Helvetii by Cæsar's order; ch. 29.*

Centrōnes, um, m. plur. *The Centrones; a people of Gaul.*

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* (akin to Sans. *çatan*; Gr. *ἑκατόν*).

centūrī-o, ōnis, m. [centūrī-a, "a century" or division of troops in the Roman armies"] ("One having—i.e. commanding—a centuria") *A centurion.*

certior, us; see certus.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fr. CER-, root of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *Sure, certain.*—2. Phrases: a. *Certiorē facere, (to make very sure, i.e.) to inform.*—b. *Certior fieri, (to be made very sure or certain, i.e.) to be informed.* **Comp.:** cert-ior; Sup.: cert-issim-us.

c-ētēri, ētēra, ētēra, adj. plur. (rare in sing.) *The other, the rest; the remaining, remainder of.*—As

Subst.: cētēri, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest.*

cībārī-a, ōrum, adj. [cībārī-us (cibus, "food"), "pertaining to food"] ("Things pertaining to food"; hence) *Provisions, victuals, food.*

Cimbērīus, ii, m. *Cimbri-us; a chief of the Suevi, who, in conjunction with his brother Nasua, attempted to cross the Rhine into Gaul, at the head of the people of a hundred cantons; ch. 37.*

Cimbri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Cimbri; a people of Northern Germany [Gallie word="Robbers"]*.

cingo, cingi, cinctum, cing-ēre, 3. v. a. Of places as Objects: *To surround, encircle, inclose.*

circīnus, i, m. *A pair of compasses* [κίρκινος].

circ-īter, adv. [circ-us, "a circle"] Of number: *About, near, nearly.*

circūī-tus, tūs, m. [circūō, "to go around," through true root *circui*] ("A going around"; hence) *A circuit, compass, circuitous route.*

circum, prep. gov. acc. [prob. adverbial acc. of circus, "a ring"] ("In a ring"; hence) 1. *Around, round about, all round.*—2. *Near, in the neighbourhood of.*

circumdātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *circundo*.

circum-do, dēdi, dātum, *do*, 1. v. a. [circum, "around"; *do*, "to put"] ("To put around"; hence) *To surround, inclose, etc.*—Pass.: **circum-dor**, dātus sum, dāri.

circum-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; *duco*, "to lead"] (Of persons: "To lead around"; of things) *To draw around.*—

Pass.: **circum-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

circumductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumduco.

circum-sisto, stēti, no sup., sistēre, 3. v. n. [circum, "around"; sisto, "to stand"] *To stand around.*

circum-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. [circum, "around"; vēnio, "to come"] ("To come around"; hence) With accessory notion of hostility: *To surround, enclose on all sides, beset.*—Pass.: **circum-vēnior**, ventus sum, vēniri.

circumventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumvenio.

cīter, tra, trum, adj. [for cis-ter; fr. cis, "on this side"] *On this side, hither.* **Comp.**: cītēr-lor; (Sup. cītīmus).

cītērior, us; see cīter.

cīt-ra, prep. gov. acc. [cīter, citr-i, "on this side"] *On this side of.*

citr-o, adv. [id.] *Hither*;—only in connection with ultro; *hither and thither, to and fro.*

civ-itas, itātis, f. [civ-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of a civis"; hence) 1. *Citizenship.*—2. *A state, commonwealth.*

clau-do, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To shut, shut up.*—2. *To close, end, finish*:—claudere agmen, (*to close the line of march, i. e.*) *to bring up the rear* [root CLU, akin to κλεί-ω, "to shut"].

cli-ens, entis, comm. gen. [for clu-ens, which is also found; fr. clū-ēo, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence, "a client" in Rome; of foreign nations) *A dependant, adherent.*

Cneius, li, m. *Cneius*; a Roman name.

cōacturus, a, um, P. fut. of cogo.

cōactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cogo.

cōēgi, perf. ind. of cogo.

co-ēmo, ēmi, emptum, ēm-ēre, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "intensive" force; ēmo, "to buy"] *To buy up, buy, purchase.*

cōep-īo, i, tum, ēre and isse, 3. v. n. and a. [contracted fr. co-āpio; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; āpio, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) *To begin to do, etc.*—Perf. pass.: **cōeptus**, etc., sum.

cōeptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōepio.

cō-ercēo, ercūi, ercītum, erc-ēre, 2. v. a. [for co-arcēo; fr. co (=cum), in "intensive" force; arcēo, "to enclose"] ("To enclose wholly"; hence) *To restrain, hold in check, etc.*—Pass.: **cō-ercēor**, ercītus sum, ercēri.

cōgītandus, a, um, Gerundive of cogito:—cogitandum (esse) sibi, (*that it was to be pondered by them, i. e.*) *that they must ponder or think* [§ 144, 1, and a].

cō-gīto, gītāvi, gītātum, gītāre, 1. v. a. [contr. from cogito; fr. co (=cum), in "intensive" force; agito, "to put in motion"] ("To put greatly in motion"; hence) *To weigh thoroughly in the mind; to ponder, reflect upon, think.*

cognītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cognosco.

cognoscendus, a, um, Gerundive of cognosco.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnītum, gnoscēre, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; gnosco (=nosco), "to become acquainted with"] ("To become acquainted with on all sides"; hence) 1. *To become thoroughly acquainted with, learn, make inquiry about.*—2. In perf. tenses: *To have knowledge of, to know.*—3. *To examine, investigate, take cognizance of.*—Pass.: **co-gnoscor**, gnītus sum, gnosci.

cognōvĕram, pluperf. ind. of cognosco.

cognōvī, perf. ind. of cognosco.

cōgo, cōgēi, cōactum, cōgĕre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. co-ago; fr. co (=cum), "together"; āgo, "to drive"] ("To drive together"; hence) 1. *To collect, assemble.*—2. *To force, compel.*—Pass.: cōgor, cōactus sum, cōgi.

cōhors, tis, f. ("An inclosed place"; hence, "a multitude inclosed," etc., in a place; hence) *A cohort*; the tenth part of a Roman legion.

cōhortātus, a, um, P. perf. of cōhortor.

cō-hortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [co (=cum), in "strengthening" force; hortor, "to exhort"] *To exhort; to encourage, animate.*

collātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of confero.

collīgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of colligo.

col-līgo, ligāvi, ligātum, ligāre, 1. v. a. [for con-līgo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; līgo, "to bind or fasten"] ("To bind, or fasten, together"; hence) *To pin together by means of something driven through two or more things:—scutis colligatis, when their shields had become pinned together by the Roman spears driven through them;—ch. 25: the shields were held above the heads of the Gauls and overlapped each other.*—Pass.: col-līgor, ligatus sum, ligāri.

collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to κολωνός].

collōcāsse, for collocavisse, perf. inf. of colloco.

col-lōco, locāvi, locātum, locāre, 1. v. a. [for con-lōco; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; lōco, "to place"] 1.: a. *To put, place, or station any where.*

—b. *To place a woman in marriage; i.e. to give a woman in marriage; ch. 18.*—2. *To settle persons in a place.*

colloquendī, Gerund in dī from colloquor.

collōqŭ-ŭm, ŭi, n. [collōquor, "to confer with"] ("A conferring with"; hence) *A conference.*

col-lōquor, lōquūtus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. [for con-lōquor; fr. con (=cum), "together"; lōquor, "to talk"] *To talk together or with a person; to hold a conference, confer with, etc.*

collōquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of collōquor.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, būrĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; būro (=uro), "to burn"] *To burn up, consume by fire.*

commēā-tus, tūs, m. [commē(a)-o, "to go to and fro"] ("A going to and fro"; hence, "a means of transport, a conveyance"; hence) *Provisions, supplies.*

com-mēmōro, mēmōrāvi, mēmōrātum, mēmōrāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; mēmōro, "to mention"] *To make mention of, recount, relate.*

com-mĕo, mĕāvi, mĕātum, mĕāre, 1. v. n. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mĕo, "to go"] *To go, come, travel, etc., frequently to a place.*

com-mīnus, adv. [com (=cum), "together"; mīnus, "hand"] ("Hands together"; hence) *Hand to hand, in close fight or contest.*

commīssus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of committo.

committendus, a, um, Gerundive of committo;—at ch. 46, supply esse with committendum [§ 158].

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"; hence) 1. Of battle: *To engage in*, (3). — 2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To trust, intrust*. — 3. With ut and Subj.: *To give occasion, or cause, that; to effect that*; ch. 13. — 4. *To perpetrate, commit, do, etc., anything wrong*. — Pass.: **com-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

commōd-e, adv. [commodus, "convenient"] *Conveniently, suitably, readily*.

com-mōd-us, a, um, adj. [com (=cum), "with"; mod-us, "a measure"] ("Having a measure with something else"; hence) *Convenient, suitable*. **Comp.**: commōd-ior; **Sup.**: commōd-issimus.

com-mōn-ē-fācīo, fēci, factum, facere, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; mōn-ēo, "to cause to think"; (e) connecting vowel; fācīo, "to make"] ("To make, or cause, to think greatly"; hence) *To remind forcibly, put in mind, impress*.

commōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of commoveo.

com-mōv-ēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōv-ere, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mōv-ēo, "to move"] 1. *To move greatly or thoroughly*. — 2. *Mentally: To disturb, affect, disquiet*. — 3. Of a battle, etc.: *To bring about, force, etc.* — Pass.: **com-mōv-ēor**, mōtus sum, mōv-ēri.

com-mūnīo, mūnīvi or mūnīi, mūnītum, mūnīre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mūnīo, "to fortify"] *To fortify strongly or on all sides*.

com-mūnīs, mūne, adj. [com (=cum), "together"; perhaps,

mūnis, "serving"] ("Serving together"; hence) *Common, general*.

commūtā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [commut(a)-o, "to change entirely"] *A changing, change, alteration*.

commūtātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of commuto.

com-mūto, mūtāvi, mūtātum, mūtāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mūto, "to change"] *To change wholly, alter*. — Pass.: **com-mūtor**, mūtātus sum, mūtāri.

compārāndus, a, um, Ger undive of comparo.

compārātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comparo.

com-pāro, pāravī, pārātum, pārāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; pāro, "to bring or put"] ("To bring, or put, together"; hence) 1. *To make or get ready, prepare*. — 2. *To acquire, procure*. — Pass.: **com-pār-or**, pārātus sum, pārāri.

com-pēr-īo, ī, tum, īre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; root PER, akin to per-ior, "to pass through"] ("To go, or pass, through" a thing; hence) *To find out accurately; to ascertain, learn*: — **compertum** aliquid habere, (to have something found out accurately; i.e.) *to know full well*; ch. 44. — Pass.: **com-pēr-īor**, tus sum, īri.

compertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comperio.

com-plector, plexus sum, plecti, 3. v. dep. [com (=cum), "with"; plecto, "to entwine"] ("To entwine one's self with" some person or thing; hence) *To embrace, clasp*.

com-plēo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plēo, "to fill"] Sometimes with Abl. [§ 119, b]: *To fill completely or*

entirely with. — Pass.: **com-plēor**, plētus sum, plēri.

complexus, a, um, P. perf. of **complector**.

com-plūres, plūra (and, sometimes, plūria), adj. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plūres, "very many"] *Very many, several.*

com-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry together, convey, collect.* — Pass.: **com-portor**, portātus sum, portāri.

cōnans, ntis, P. pres. of **conor**.

cōnā-ta, ōrum, n. plur. (sing. prob. not found) [cōn(a)-or, "to attempt"] *Attempts, endeavours, efforts.*

1. **cōnā-tus**, tūs, m. [id.] *An attempt, endeavour, effort.*

2. **cōnātus**, a, um, P. perf. of **conor**.

concedendus, a, um, Gerundive of **concedo**;—at ch. 7 supply esse with concedendum [§ 158].

con-cēdo, cēssi, cēssum, cēdēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cēdo, "to yield"] 1. *To grant, allow, yield, concede.* — Impers. pass.: **Concedi**, that it should be conceded, or allowed.—2. *To give, or yield, up.*—Pass.: **con-cēdor**, cēssus sum, cēdi.

concessi, perf. ind. of **con-cēdo**.

concessus, a, um, P. perf. of **concedo**.

con-cido, cidi, cisum, cidēre, 3. v. a. [for con-cedo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cido, "to cut"] ("To cut wholly"; hence) *To cut up, slay, kill, destroy, etc.*

conciliātorus, a, um, P. fut. of **concilio**;—at ch. 3, supply esse with conciliaturum [§ 158].

concili-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [concili-um, "union"] ("To bring into a *concilium*"; hence, "to unite, connect"; hence) *To bring about, procure, gain.*

con-cil-ium, ii, n. [for concāl-ium; fr. cou (=cum), "together"; cāl-o, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, council.*

con-clāmo, clāmāvi, clāmātum, clāmāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; clāmo, "to cry out"] *To cry out aloud; to exclaim, shout out.*

con-curro, curri (rarely cū-curri), cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; curro, "to run"] *To run together or in a body.*

concur-sus, sūs, m. [for concurr-sus; fr. concurr-o, "to run together"] *A running together.*

cond-itio, itionis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] ("A putting together"; hence) 1. *State, or condition, of a person.*—2. *An agreement, terms.*

con-dōno, dōnāvi, dōnātum, dōnāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; dōno, "to give" as a present] ("To give, present"; hence) *To forgive, remit, overlook, condone.*

con-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead together"; hence) *To assemble, collect.*

confectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **conficio**;—at ch. 44, supply esse with confecturum [§ 158].

confectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **conficio**.

confērendus, a, um, Gerundive of **confero**.

confēro, contūli, collātum, conferre, v. a. irreg. [con (=cum); fēro, "to bear"] 1. [cum, "together"] a. *To bear, or bring, together; to collect, gather.*

—b. *To compare*.—2. [cum, in “augmentative” force] (“*To bear or bring*”; hence) a. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To* (bear one’s self, etc., i.e.) *be-take one’s self*, etc.—b. Of a fault, blame, etc.: *To ascribe, attribute*, to one; *lay to the charge of, throw upon one*.—c. *To put off, defer*.—Pass.: **confēror**, collātus sum, conferri.

confer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fer confere-tus; fr. confercio, “to cram, or press close, together”] (“*Crammed, or pressed close, together*”; hence) *Crowded together, closely packed*. **CONF** (Comp.: confert-ior); Sup.: confert-issimus.

conficiendus, a, um, Gerundive of conficio.

con-ficō, fēcī, fectum, fic-ēre, 3. v. a. [for con-fācō; fr. con (=cum), in “augmentative” force; fācō, “to do or make”] (“*To do, or make, thoroughly*”; hence) 1. *To prepare*.—2. *To bring about, accomplish*.—Pass.: **con-ficior**, fectus sum, fici.

con-fido, sisus sum, fidēre, 3. v. n. semi-dep. [con (=cum), in “intensive” force; fido, “to trust”] With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To trust, repose confidence in*.

con-firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in “augmentative” force; firm-us, “strong”] (“*To make very strong*”; hence) 1. *To strengthen, establish, confirm*.—2. *To encourage*.—3. *To assert, affirm, declare*; —at ch. 3, with Objective clause [§ 156, (3)].

confisus, a, um, P. perf. of confido.

con-grādīor, gresus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for con-gradior; fr. con (=cum), “together with”; grādīor, “to step”] (“*To step together with*” one; hence) 1. In a friendly sense: *To meet with*

one.—2. In a hostile sense: *To engage, come into collision, fight, etc.*

congressus, a, um, P. perf. of congregior.

conjiciendī, Gerund in dī fr. conjicio.

con-jicō, jēcī, jectum, jic-ēre, 3. v. a. [for con-jācō; fr. con (=cum), in “augmentative” force; jācō, “to cast”] 1. Of weapons: *To hurl, throw, cast*.—2. Of persons: With in catenas: *To throw into chains*.

conjunctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjungo.

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), “together”; jungo, “to join”] *To join together, unite*:—conjungere se, *to unite themselves, effect a junction*; ch. 37.—Pass.: **con-jungor**, junctus sum, jungi.

conjūrā-tio, tiōnis, f. [con-jur(a)-o, “to swear together”; hence, “to conspire, plot”] A conspiracy, plot.

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To endeavour, try, attempt*.

con-qui-ro, quisivi, quisitum, quirēre, 3. v. a. [for con-quāro; fr. con, in “augmentative” force; quāro, “to seek”] *To seek after, or search out, earnestly or carefully*.—Pass.: **con-quir-or**, quisitus sum, quiri.

1. **con-sanguīn-ēs**, ēa, ēum, adj. [con (=cum), denoting “correspondence”; sanguis, sanguis, “blood”] (“*Having the same blood*”; hence) *Related by blood, akin*.—As Subst.: **con-sanguīn-ēs**, ēi, m. A blood-relation, kinsman.

2. **consanguīnēus**, i, m.; see 1. consanguineus.

con-scisco, scivi, scitum, sciscēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in “augmentative” force; scisco, “to decree”] With mortem sibi, (*To decree death to one’s self*; i.e.)

To kill, or destroy, one's self; to commit suicide.

con-scī-us, a, um, adj. [con, "with"; scī-o, "to know"] ("Knowing with" one's self; hence) *Conscious*.

con-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [con, "together"; scribo] ("To write together" in a list, etc.; hence) *Of soldiers, etc.: To enroll, enlist, levy.*

consen-sus, sūs, m. [for consent-sus; fr. consent-io, "to agree"] *Agreement, consent.*

con-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sēquor, "to follow"] 1. *To follow, follow after.*—2. *In a hostile sense: To pursue.*—3. *To obtain.*

consēquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of *consequor*.

Consīdīus, ū, m. *Considius*; a Roman well versed in military matters.

con-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīdere, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; sīdo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down together"; hence) 1. *Of troops, etc.: To take one's station; to encamp.*—2. *To take up an abode, to settle.*

consīlīum, ū, n.: 1. *A plan, purpose, design.*—2. *An assembly; a council of war.*

con-sisto, stīti, stītum, sistere, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sisto, "to set one's self," 4. e. "to stand"] 1. *To take one's stand; to remain, stand still.*—2. *Of troops, etc.: a. To take up a position, etc.; to take post, be posted.*—b. *To halt, make a halt.*

consōlātus, a, um, P. perf. of *consolor*.

con-sōlor, sōlātus sum, sōlari, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sōlor, "to comfort"] *To comfort, to console.*

conspec-tus, tūs, m. [conspic-io, through true root *conspēc*] ("A seeing"; hence) *Sight, view: in conspectu, before the eyes, or in the presence, of some one.*

conspicātus, a, um, P. perf. of *conspicor*.

con-spīcīo, spexi, spectrum, spīcere, 3. v. a. [for con-spēcīo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; spēcīo, "to see"] *To see, behold, observe.*

con-spīc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for con-spēc-or; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; *spēc*, root of *spēc-io*, "to see"] *To see, behold, get a sight of, descry.*

constant-ia, iae, f. [constans, constant-is, "standing firm"] ("A standing firm"; hence) *Of character, etc.: Firmness, steadfastness, constancy.*

constīti, perf. ind. of *constisto*.

con-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo; fr. con (=cum); statūo, "to place"] 1. [con, "together"] ("To place, or set, together"; hence) *To draw up an army or fleet in order of battle; to post troops, etc.*—2. [con, in "augmentative" force] a. *To put, place, set, station.*—b. *To arrange, regulate, set in order, etc.*—c. *To fix, appoint, etc.*—d. *To resolve, determine, decide, etc.*—Pass.: **con-stītūor**, stītūtus sum, stītūi.

constītūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *constituo*.

consuēram, for *consueveram*, pluperf. ind. of *consuesco*.

consuērim, perf. subj. of *consuesco*.

consuē-sco, vi, tui, scōre, 3. v. n. inch. [consuē-o, "to be accustomed"] *To accustom one's self:—In perf. tenses, To have ac-*

customed one's self, i.e. to be accustomed or wont.

consŭēsse, for consuevisse, perf. and pluperf. inf. consuesco.

consŭē-tŭdo, tŭdinis, f. [for consuet-tŭdo, fr. consŭēt-us, "accustomed"] ("The state, or quality, of the consuetus"; hence) *Custom, habit, use, usage.*

consul, ŭlis, m. *A consul*; one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings.

consŭl-ātus, ātŭs, m. [consul] *The office of a consul; the consulship.*

consŭlo, ŭi, tum, ěre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To take counsel, deliberate, consult.*—2. Impera. Pass. inf. perf.: Consultum (esse), *That counsel was taken, that it was deliberated*; ch. 53.

1. consul-tum, ti, n. [consŭl-o, "to determine upon"] ("That which is determined upon"; hence) *A resolution, decree*:—Sĕnātŭs consultum (or as one word senatusconsultum), *a decree of the senate.*

2. consultum (esse), impers. perf. pass. inf. of consulo.

con-sŭmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sŭmĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; sŭmo, "to take"] ("To take wholly or completely"; hence, "to consume, devour"; hence) *To annihilate, destroy, bring to nought, waste.*—Pass.: con-sŭmor, sumptus sum, sŭmi.

consumptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of consumo.

con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendĕre, 3. v. n. and a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo] 1. [tendo, "to stretch"] ("To stretch with all one's might; to strain"; hence) a.: (a) Neut.: *To make an effort or endeavour; to exert one's self,*

endeavour.—(b) Act.: *To strive eagerly after, exert one's self zealously for.*—b. With accessory notion of hostility: *To strive, contend, struggle, etc.*—2. [tendo, "to bend one's way"] *To bend one's way, or proceed, eagerly.*

conten-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for contend-tĭo; fr. contend-o, "to contend"] *A contention, contest.*

contĭnen-ter, adv. [for continent-er, fr. contĭnens, continent-is, "continuous"] *In time: Continuously, without interruption.*

con-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnĕre, 2. v. a. [for con-tĕnĕo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; tenĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold, or keep, together"; hence) 1. Of places: *In Pass.: To be surrounded, encompassed, or enclosed by.*—2. *To comprise, occupy.*—3. *To restrain.*—Pass.: con-tĭnĕor, tentus sum, tĭnĕri.

con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. v. a. and n. [for contango; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch on all sides; to take hold of"; hence) 1. Act.: *To touch, reach, extend to.*—2. Neut.: *To happen or chance; to fall out, come to pass.*

contĭn-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [contĭn-ĕo, "to hold together"] ("Holding together"; hence) *Of time: Successive, in succession.*

contra, adv. and prep.: 1. Adv.: ("Over against"; hence) a. *On the other side, on the other hand, in return, in reply.*—b. *In opposition, on the contrary*—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Against.*

con-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; trāho, "to draw"] *To draw, or bring, together; to collect, assemble.*

contŭmĕl-ĭa, ĭa, f. [contŭmĕo, through obsol. adj. con-

tūmēl-us, "swelling greatly"] ("The quality of the *contumelus*"; hence) *Insult, affront, contumely.*

con-vēnīo, vēnī, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; venīo, "to come"] 1. *To come, or meet, together; to collect, assemble.*—2. *To be agreed upon.*

con-ven-tus, tūs, m. [convēnīo] ("A coming together"; hence) 1. *An assembly, assemblage, meeting.*—2. *A judicial assembly, a court of justice.*

conversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *convertō*.

con-vertō, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; vertō, "to turn"] 1. *To turn or turn round; to wheel round.*—2. *Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self round, turn round.*—3. *To change, alter.*—*Pass.:* **con-vertor**, versus sum, verti.

convictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *convincō*.

con-vincō, vici, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; vincō, "to conquer"; hence, "to show, or prove, conclusively"] *To show, or prove, very conclusively.*—*Pass.:* **con-vincor**, victus sum, vinci.

convōcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *convōcō*.

con-vōcō, vōcāvi, vōcātum, vōcāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; vōcō, "to call"] *To call together; to convene, convoke, summon.*—*Pass.:* **con-vōcor**, vōcātus sum, vōcāri.

cō-pīa, iae, f. [contr. fr. *copīa*; fr. *co* (=cum), in "augmentative" force; *ops*, ὄψ-*is*, "means," etc.] ("The thing pertaining to *ops*"; hence) 1. *Copiousness, plenty:*—*copiam frumenti facere, (to make a plenty; i.e.) to furnish a supply of corn.*

ch. 28.—2. *Plur.:* a. *Forces, troops.*—b. *Resources, supplies.*

cōpl-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [cōpl-a, "plenty"] ("Full of *copia*"; hence) *Furnished abundantly, or well supplied with a thing; abounding in wealth, rich.* 3. 3. (Comp.: *cōplōs-ior*); Sup.: *cōplōs-issimus*.

c-or-am, adv. [contr. fr. *co-or-am*; fr. *co* (=cum), in "augmentative" force; *os*, *or-is*, "the face"] ("Before one's face"; hence) *Personally, in person.*

cornu, ūs, n. ("A horn"; hence) *Of an army: A wing.*

corp-us, ōris, n. ("That which is made or formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root *krī*, "to make"].

Crass-us, ī, m. [crass-us, "thick"] *Crassus; a Roman family name: 1. Publius Crassus, a young Roman officer in command of Caesar's cavalry.*—2. *Marcus Crassus, who perished in Parthia.*

crēmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To burn.*—*Pass.:* **crēmor**, ātus sum, ātus, āri [akin to Sans. root *krā*, "to cook"].

crē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To create"; hence) *To make a person something, e.g. king, consul, etc.; to create, appoint, etc.*—*Pass.:* **crē-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root *krī*, "to make"].

crē-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. n. [akin to *crēo*] ("To grow or grow up"; hence) *To increase; to become greater or larger.*

crēvissem, pluperf. subj. of *creseo*.

crī-nis, nis, m. [for *crē-nis*; fr. *crē*, root of *cre-sco*, "to grow"; fr. *nis*, "hair"] ("The hair of the head"; hence) *The hair of the head: in plur.: the locks* [cf. *θρίξ, τριχ-ός*, "hair," akin to Sans. root *vrh*, "to grow"].

cruciā-tus, tūs, m. [cruci(a)-o, "to torture"] *Torture*.

crūdēl-itas, itātis, crūdēl-is, "cruel" ("The quality, or state, of the *crudelis*"; hence) *Cruelty*.

crudel-iter, adv. [id.] *Cruelly*, with cruelty.

cul-tus, tūs, m. [for col-tus; fr. cōl-o, "to cultivate"] ("A cultivating"; hence) *Mode*, or *manner*, of living.

cum, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *With*; together or along with.—2. In composition (also com, co): a. *With*, together.—b. In "augmentative" or "intensive" force, to denote completeness, a high degree, etc.—N.B. With Personal pronouns cum always follows its case, e.g. secum, nobiscum, etc., and usually so with Relative pronouns, e.g. quibuscum, etc. [akin to Sans. sam; also to ξύν, σύν].

cūpid-e, adv. [cupid-us, "eagerer"] 1. *Eagerly*, *zealously*, *passionately*.—2. Comp.: *Too eagerly*; ch. 15. ~~EN~~ Comp.: cūpid-ius; Sup.: cūpid-issime.

cūpid-itas, itātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *cupidus*"; hence) *A longing*, *desire*, *eagerness*.

cūpid-ius, cūpidissime; see cupide.

cūp-Idus, Ida, Idum, adj. [cūp-īo] With Gen. or Gerund in di [§ 132]: *Desirous of*, *desiring*, *eager for*.

cūp-īo, Ivi or Il, itum, ěre, 3. v. n. With Dat. [107]: *To wish well to*, *to be favourably disposed towards* [akin to Sans. root KUP, "to become excited"].

cu-r (anciently quo-r), adv. [contracted, acc to some, fr. quare (=quā re); acc. to others, fr. cui rei] *Why*; *wherefore*.

cūr-a, æ, f. [for cœr-a, fr. cœr-o, old form of quar-o, "to seek"] ("The seeking thing"; hence, with accessory notion of

trouble, etc.) *Care*, *solicitude*, *attention*, etc.:—esse curæ alicui, (to be (for) a care to one, i.e.) that one should, etc., take care about, or bestow attention on, something.

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cūr-a, "care"] With Acc. and Gerundive: *To take care*, *order*, or *cause*, that something be done, etc.; *to get*, or *have*, something done, etc.

cur-sus, sūs, m. [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o, "to run"] *A running*, *speed*, *course*:—cursum adæquare, (to make equal their running, i.e.) *to keep up with the pace of the horses*; ch. 48.

cus-tos, tōdis, comm. gen. *A guard*, *keeper* [akin to κυθ, root of κεύθ-ω, "to cover, to hide"].

damnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of damno.

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [damn-um, in the meaning of "a penalty"] ("To bring a penalty upon"; hence) *To condemn*.—Pass.: damn-or, ātus sum, āri.

dandus, a, um, Gerundive of do.

dātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of do.

dē, prep. gov. Abl.: 1. *From*, *away from*.—2. *In the course of*, *during*, *in*.—3. *Of*, *about*, *concerning*, *respecting*.—4. *From*, *out of*, *from among* a number of persons, etc.—5. *Of* a cause, reason, etc.: *From*, *for*.

dē-bēo, būi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. dē-hābēo; fr. dē, "from"; hābēo, "to have"] ("To have, or hold, from" a person; hence) 1. *To owe*.—2. With Inf.: *To be bound to do*, etc.; *I, etc., ought to do*, etc.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ěre, 3. v. a. [de, "away"; cēdo,

"to go"] 1. *To go away, or depart; to withdraw.*

dēc-em, num. adj. indecl. *Ten*: — decem novem, *nineteen*; ch. 8 [akin to Sans. *daç-an*, Gr. *δέκα*, "ten"].

dēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of decipio; — at ch. 14, simply esse with deceptum [§ 158].

dē-certo, certāvi, certātum, certāre, 1. v. n. [dē, in "strengthening" force; certo, "to contend"] *To contend, or fight, vigorously or earnestly.*

dē-cīdo, cidi, no sup., cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for de-eādo; fr. de, "down"; cado, "to fall"] *To fall down.*

dēc-imus, ima, imum, adj. numi. adj. [dēc-em, "ten"] *Tenth.*

dē-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ēre, 3. v. a. [for dē-cāpio; fr. de, in "strengthening" force; capio, "to take"; hence, in bad sense, "to deceive"] *To deceive.*—Pass.: dē-cīpior, ceptus sum, cīpi.

dē-clāro, clārāvi, clārātum, clārāre, 1. v. a. [de, "completely"; clār-o, "to make clear"] ("To make quite clear"; hence) *To announce, declare, etc.*

dēcūrī-o, ōnis, m. [dēcūrī-a, "a troop of ten (horse-)soldiers"] ("One having a *decuria*"; hence) *The commander of a decuria.*

dēdīt-itūs, itūi, m. [dēdo, sup. dēdīt-um, "to surrender"] *One who has surrendered or capitulated.*

dēd-itūo, itūōnis, f. [dēd-o, "to surrender"] *A surrender.*

dē-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; do, "to put"] ("To put away from" one's self; hence) *To give up to one; to surrender.*

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūc-ēre, 3. v. a. [de, "away"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead away";

hence) *To lead or draw off, withdraw.*

dēfātīgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of defatigo.

dē-fātigo, fātīgāvi, fātīgātum, fātīgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "completeness"; fatigo, "to weary"] *To weary thoroughly, weary out, exhaust.*—Pass.: dē-fātigor, fātīgātus sum, fātīg-āri.

de-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; obsol. fendo, "to strike"] ("To strike away from" one; hence) 1. *To ward off.*—2. *To protect, defend* [fendo is akin to Sans. root *han*, "to strike"].

dēfessus, a, um, P. perf. of dēfētiscor.

dē-fētiscor, fessis sum, fētisci, 3. v. dep. inch. [for dē-fātiscor; fr. de, in "strengthening" force; fātiscor, "to grow faint"] *To become quite faint or weary*:—In perf. tenses: *To be quite faint or weary; to be wearied out or exhausted.*

de-inde (trisyll.), adv. [dē, "from"; inde, "thence"] ("From thence"; hence) (*Of time: In the next place, afterwards, after that.*)

dējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dējicio.

dē-jicio, jeci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for dē-jācio; fr. de, "down"; jācio, "to throw"] *To throw or cast down*:—*dejecti eā spe, (thrown down from that hope, i.e.) disappointed in that hope.*—Pass.: dē-jicior, jectus sum, jeci.

dōlectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of 2. dōlgo.

dēlibērandum, Gerund in dum from dēlibēro.

dē-libēro, libērāvi, libērātum, libērāre, 1. v. a. [for dē-libro; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; libro, "to poise or weigh"] *To*

weigh well in one's mind; *to ponder, consider, deliberate.*

dēligātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of l. dēligo.

1. dē-līgo, līgāvi, līgātum, līgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "down"; ligo, "to bind"] *To bind down; to bind fast, fasten.*—Pass.: dē-līgor, līgātus sum, līgāri.

2. dē-līgo, lēgi, lectum, līg-ēre, 3. v. a. [for dē-lēgo; fr. de, "out"; lēgo, "to choose"] *To choose out, select, pick out.*—Pass.: dē-līgor, lectus sum, līgi.

dē-mīnūo, mīnūi, mīnūtum, mīnūere, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; mīnūo, "to make less"] *To make less; to lessen, diminish.*—Pass.: dē-mīnūor, mīnūtus sum, mīnūi.

dēmīnūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of deminuo.

dēmīssus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of demitto.—2. Pa.: a. Of localities: *Low-lying, low.*—b. Of the head: *Bowed down, drooping.*

dē-mitto, mīsi mīssum, mitt-ēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; mitto, "to let go"] *To let, or allow, to go down; to lower, let fall.*—Pass.: dē-mittor, mīssus sum, mitti.

dē-monstro, monstrāvi, monstrātum, monstrāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "augmentative" force; monstro, "to show"] *To show, point out.*

dēmum, adv. [a lengthened form of the demonstrative particle dem, in i-dem, tan-dem] *At last, at length.*

dē-nēgo, nēgāvi, nēgātum, nēgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "intensive" force; nēgo, "to deny"] ("To deny thoroughly"; hence) *To refuse.*

dē-ni, nē, na, num. distrib. adj. [for dec-ni; fr. dec-em, "ten"] *Ten each.*

dēnī-que, adv. [for dein-que; fr. dēin, "then"; quē,

"and"] ("And then"; hence) *At length, at last.*

dē-nuntiō, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "from"; nuntiō, "to send a message"] ("To send a message from" one by means of a messenger, etc.; hence) 1. *To intimate, announce.*—2. *To menace, threaten.*

dē-perdo, perdīdi, perditum, perdēre, 3. v. a. [dē, denoting "completeness"; perdo, "to lose"] *To lose entirely or completely.*

dē-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pōno, "to put"] 1. *To put or lay down in a place.*—2. *To lay aside.*

dēpōpūlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of depopulo.

dē-pōpūlo, pōpūlāvi, pōpūlātum, pōpūlāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; populo, "to ravage"] *To ravage utterly; to lay waste, etc.*—Pass.: dē-pōpūlor, pōpūlātus sum, pōpūlāri.

dēprēcā-tor, tōris, m. [deprec(a)-or, "to intercede with"] ("He who intercedes with" another; hence) *An intercessor.*—eo intercessore, (he being an intercessor; i.e.) *at his intercession; Abl. abs. [§ 125, a].*

dē-sēro, serūi, sertum, serēre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "negative" force; sēro, "to join"] ("To disjoin; to undo or sever" one's connection with some object; hence) *To forsake, abandon, desert.*

dē-signo, signāvi, signātum, signāre, 1. v. a. [de, "out"; signo, "to mark"] ("To mark out"; hence) *To denote, point out or at.*—Pass.: dē-signor, signātus sum, signāri.

dē-sisto, stīti, stītum, sistēre, 3. v. n. [dē, "away from"; sisto, "to set one's self, stand"] ("To set one's self away from" an

object; hence) *To leave off, give over, cease, desist.*

dēspērāns, ntis, P. pres. of dēspēro.

dē-spēro, spērāvi, spērātum, spērāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "reversal"; spēro, "to hope"] *To give up, or lose, hope; to despair.*

dē-spīcīo, spēcī, spectum, spēcīre, 3. v. a. [for de-specio; fr. de, "down"; specio, "to look at"] ("To look down at or upon"; hence) *To disdain, condemn, despise.*

destitī, perf. ind. of dēsisto.

dē-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for de-statuo; fr. de, "away from"; statuo, "to put" or "place"] ("To put away from" one; hence) 1. *To forsake, abandon, desert.*—2. *To deprive or defraud.*—Pass.: **dē-stītūor, stītūtus sum, stītūi.**

dēstītūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of destituo.

destrictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of destringo.

de-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; stringo, "to draw" a sword "from" the sheath"] *To unshearth, draw out, etc.*—Pass.: **dē-stringor, strictus sum, stringi.**

dē-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [dē, "away from"; sum, "to be"] ("To be away from" a place, etc.; hence) *To be wanting, to fail.*

dē-sūper, adv. [de, "from"; super, "above"] *From above.*

dētēr-ior, ius, comp. adj. [absol. dēter, fr. dē, "below"] ("Lower"; hence) *Worse.*

dē-terrēo, terrūi, terrītum, terrēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "away from"; terrēo, "to frighten"] ("To frighten away from" something; hence) *To deter, discourage, hinder, prevent*:—**deterro** no, *to hinder or prevent from.*

dōtractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dētrāho.

dō-trāho, traxī, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [de, "away"; trāho, "to draw"] ("To draw away"; hence) *To withdraw, remove, take away.*—Pass.: **dē-trāhor, tractus sum, trāhi.**

dētrī-mentum, menti, n. [dētēro, "to rub off," through true root **DERU**] ("That which is rubbed off"; hence) *Loss, hurt, damage, injury, detriment.*

dēus, i, m. *A god, deity* [akin to Gr. θεός, and Sans. deva, "a god"].

dē-vēho, vexī, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down" or "away"; vēho, "to carry"] *To carry down or away.*

dex-ter, tra, trum, adj. *To, or on, the right side; right.*—As Subst.: **dextra, æ, f.** *The right hand* [akin to Sans. daksh-a; Gr. δεξι-ος, δεξι-τερός].

dicendus, a, um, Gerundive of dico.

dico, dixī, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a. ("To show, or point out," by speaking; hence) 1. *To say*:—dicere, *kept saying*; Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2] ch. 18.—2. *To mention, state, report.*—Impers. Pass.: **dictum est, it was, or has been, mentioned, ch. 16, etc.**—at ch. 1 with clause as subject [§ 157].—3. Without Object: *To speak*: **dicīt, ch. 18.**—4. *To fix upon, appoint.*—Impers. Pass.: **dictum erat, it had been appointed, etc.**—5. Of a cause: *To plead.*—Pass.: **dicor, dictus sum, dici** [akin to Gr. δεικ-ναι, and Sans. root **DIQ**, "to show"].

dic-tīo, tīōnis, f. [dic-o, "to plead"] *A pleading, or defending, of a cause, etc.*

dic-tum, ti, n. [dic-o, "to speak"] ("A thing spoken"; hence) *An order, command.*

dictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dico.

dīdīci, perf. ind. of disco.

dies, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day*:—diem ex die ducere, (*kept deferring day after day*; i.e.) *kept putting him off from day to day*; Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2] ch. 16:—multo die, (*when the day was far spent, or late in the day* [akin to Sans. div, "heaven, a day"]).

diffēro, distūli, dilātum, differre, v. n. [for dis-fēro; fr. dis, "apart"; fēro, "to carry"] ("To carry apart, to separate"; hence) *To differ, be different*.

dis-fīcīlis, fīcīle, adj. [for dis-fācīlis; fr. dis, in "negative" force; fācīlis, "easy"] *Not easy, hard, difficult*.

dign-itas, Itātis, f. [dign-us, "worthy"] ("The quality of the dignus"; hence, "worthiness"; hence) *Dignity*.

diligent-ia, Iæ, f. [diligens, diligent-is, "diligent"] ("The quality of the diligens"; hence) *Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence*.

dimissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dimitto.

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [dī=dis, "apart"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send apart" from one; hence) *To send away; dismiss*.—Pass.: dī-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

dīr-īmo, ēmi, emptum, īm-ēre, 3. v. a. [for dis-emo; fr. dis, "apart"; ēmo, "to take"] ("To take apart"; hence) *Of a conference, etc.: To break up, put an end to*.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; ced-o, "to go"] ("To go apart"; hence) *To go away, depart, withdraw*.

discessi, perf. ind. of discedo.

discessūrus, a, um, P. fut. of discedo.

discipl-ina, Inæ, f. [for discipul-ina; fr. discipul-us, "a learner"] ("A thing pertaining to a discipulus"; hence, "instruction"; hence) *Discipline*.

disco, dīdīci, no sup., discēre, 3. v. a. ("To be shown" how to do, etc., something; hence) *To learn* [akin to Gr. δείκ-νύμι, Sans. root DIG, "to show"; cf. dico].

disiectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of disjicio.

dis-jīcīo, jēcī, jectum, jīcēre, 3. v. a. [for dis-jācīo; fr. dīs, "asunder"; jācīo, "to throw"] ("To throw asunder"; hence) *To disperse, scatter, rout*.—Pass.: dis-jīcīor, jectus sum, jīci.

dī-spargo, spersi, spersum, spergere, 3. v. a. [for dī-spargo; fr. dī (=dis), "in different directions"; spargo, "to scatter"] *To scatter in different directions; to disperse*.—Pass.: dī-spergor, spersus sum, spergi.

dispersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dispergor.

dis-pōno, pōsi, pōitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [dis, "in different directions"; pono, "to place"] ("To place in directions"; hence) *Of troops, etc.: To set in order, draw up, post, dispose*.

dī-tīo, tīōnis, f. [prob. for de-tio; fr. do, "to put," through root DE] ("A putting" one's self under another; hence) *With reference to the person under whom one places one's self: Dominion, sway, authority*.

dītissīmus, a, um; see dives.

dīu, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of obsol. dīus (=dies, "a day")] ("By day"; hence) 1. *For a long time; a long while*.—2. Comp.: a. *Longer, any longer*.—b. *To denote a high degree: For*

a very long time; too long. **Comp.**: dĩtūtius.

dĩtūtius; see dĩu.

dĩtūturn-ĩtas, Itātis, f. [dĩtūturn-us, "of long duration"] ("The quality of the dĩtūturnus"; hence) *Long duration or continuance; length.*

dĩtūturnus, turna, turnum, adj. [dĩ-tū, "a long way" ("Of, or belonging to, dĩu"; hence) *Of long duration; long, prolonged.* **Comp.**: dĩtūturn-ior.

dĩ-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [dĩ-es, "day"] *Of, or belonging to, the day; by day.*

dĩv-es, Itis, adj. ("Shining"; hence) *Rich, wealthy.* **Comp.**: dĩvīt-ior and dĩt-ior; Sup.: dĩvīt-issimus and dĩt-issimus [akin to Sans. root div, "to shine"].

Dĩvico, onis, m. *Divico; a chieftain of the Helvetii.*

dĩ-vīdo, vīsi, vīsum, vīdēre, 3. v. a. ("To part asunder"; hence) *To divide, separate, etc.*—Pass.: dĩ-vīdor, vīsus sum, vīdī [dĩ (=dis), "apart"; root viD, probably akin to Sans. root mun, "to part or divide"].

dĩvīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of divido.

Dĩvītīācus, ī, m. *Divitiacus; a chieftain of the Adui.*

do, dēdi, dĩtum, dĩre, 1. v. a. *To give in the widest acceptance of the term.*—Pass.: dĩr, dĩtus sum, dĩri [akin to Gr. δι-δω-μι; Sans. root dhā].

dĩc-đo, dĩ, tum, đre, 2. v. a. [akin to dĩc-o] *To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell, etc.*

dĩl-đo, dĩ, Itum, đre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be in pain.*—2. *To grieve, sorrow.*

dĩl-or, đris, m. [dĩl-đo, "to grieve"] *Grief, sorrow.*

dĩl-us, ī, m. *Craft, fraud, guile, deceit* [δολος].

dĩm-I-cĩl-ĩum, ī, n. [for dĩm-I-cĩl-ĩum; fr. dĩm-us, "abode"; (i) connecting vowel; root cUL=καλ, in καλ-ύπτω, "to conceal"] ("The abode-concealing thing"; hence) *A habitation, dwelling, domicile.*

dĩmī, dĩmo, dĩmum; see dĩmus.

dĩmus, ī and ĩs, f. *A dwelling, house, abode.*—a. Adverbial Gen. of place [§ 121, B, b]: dĩmī, *At home.*—b. Abl. of place "whence" [§ 121, C, a]: dĩmo, *From home.*—c. After verbs of motion [§ 121]: dĩmum, *To the house, home, homewards* [Gr. δόμος].

dĩnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dono.

dĩn-o, dĩvī, dĩtum, dĩre, 1. v. a. [don-um, "a present"] *To give as a present; to present.*—Pass.: dĩn-or, dĩtus sum, dĩri.

Dĩbīs, īs, m. *The Dubis (now Doub), a river of Gaul.*

dĩbĩtā-tĩo, tĩōis, f. [dubit-(a)-o, "to doubt"] *A doubting; doubt, hesitation.*

dĩb-ĩto, dĩvi, dĩtum, dĩre, 1. v. n. intens. [primitive form dĩ-b-o, fr. dĩ-o, "two"] ("To move in two directions; to vibrate to and fro"; hence) *To hesitate, doubt, be in doubt.*

dĩb-ĩus, ĩa, ĩum, adj. [obsol. dĩb-o, "to move two ways, vibrate to and fro"; fr. dĩō, "two"] ("Vibrating to and fro"; hence) *Doubtful, uncertain;—non dubius, sure.*

dĩcendus, a, um, Gerundivo of dĩco.

dĩ-cent-ĩ, e, a, num. adj. plur. [dĩ-o, "two"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Two hundred.*

dĩco, dĩxi, dĩctum, dĩđere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To draw, lead, conduct, bring forward in the widest sense.*—Phrases: a. *Dĩcero uxorem, to lead a wife (home); i.e. to*

marry. — **b.** Ducere in matrimonium, *to lead (home) for marriage*, i.e. *to marry*. — **2.** Milit. t. t.: Of a commander: *To lead, move, or march troops*, etc. — **3.** *To influence, induce, move, affect*. — **4.** *To reckon, regard, consider, deem*. — **5.** *To differ, put off*; see *dies*; — at ch. 16 ducere is the Historic Inf. (§ 140, 2). — **6.** *To draw out, prolong*. — Pass.: **dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci [akin to Sans. root *DUH*, “to draw out”].

dum, adv. [akin to *diu*] 1. [§ 152, II, (2)] *While, whilst, while that*. — **2.** *Until, until that*.

Dumnōrix, Igis, m. *Dumnorix*; a brother of Divitiacus, and a chieftain of the Ædui.

dū-o, æ, o, num. adj. plur. *Two* (δύο).

dūō-decim, num. adj. plur. indecl. [for *duō-dicem*; fr. *duo*, “two”; *decem*, “ten”] (“Two and ten”) *Twelve*.

dūrīor, us; see *durus*.

dūr-us, a, um, adj. (“Hard” as to the material; hence) *Hard, severe, toilsome, difficult*. **Comp.**: **dūr-īor**; (Sup.: **durissimus**) [probably akin to Sans. root *DHRI*, “to bear”].

dux, dūcis, comm. gen. [for *duc-s*; fr. *dūc-o*, “to lead”] 1. *A leader, guide, conductor*. — **2.** Of troops, etc.: *A leader, commander, general*.

e; see *ex*.

ea; see *is*.

ē-do, didi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), “out”; *do*, “to put”] *To put out or forth*.

ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), “out”; *dūco*, “to lead”] *To lead out or forth*.

effēmīnandus, a, um, Gerundive of *effēmīno*.

ef-fēmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.

v. a. [for *ex-fēmīn-o*; fr. *ex*, denoting “change”; *fēmīn-a*, “a woman”] (“To change into a woman”; hence) *To render effeminate, enervate*.

effēro, extūli, ēlātum, efferre, v. a. irreg. [for *ex-fēro*; fr. *ex*, “out”; *fēro*, “to bear”] (“To bear, or carry, out or forth”; hence) *To spread abroad, publish, proclaim*. — Pass.: **effōror**, ēlātus sum, efferri.

ef-fīcīo, fēcī, fectum, fīcere, 3. v. a. [for *ex-fācīo*; fr. *ex*, “out”; *fācīo*, “to make”] (“To make, or work, out”; hence) With double Acc. [§ 99]: *To make or render an object that which is expressed by the second Acc.*

ēgi, perf. ind. of *ago*.

ēgo, Gen. *mēi* (plur. *nos*), pers. pron. *I* [akin to Gr. *ἐγώ*; Sans. *aham*].

ē-grādīor, gressus sum, grādī, 3. v. dep. [for *ē-grādīor*; fr. *e* (=ex), “out”; *grādīor*, “to step”] (“To step out”; hence) *To go out or come forth; to leave*.

ē-grēg-īus, īa, īum, adj. [ē (=ex), “from, out of”; *grex*, *grēg-is*, “a flock”] (“That is from, out of, a flock”; hence) *Excellent, eminent, etc.*

ēgressus, a, um, P. perf. of *ēgrēdīor*; — at ch. 44, supply *esse* with *egressum*.

ēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *effēro*.

ē-mīgro, mīgrāvī, mīgrātum, mīgrāre, 1. v. n. [ē (=ex), “from”; *mīgro*, “to depart”] *To depart from, emigrate*.

ēmīssus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *emitto*.

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mīttere, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), “away from”; *mitto*, “to send”] (“To send away from” one; hence) *To throw away, cast aside or off*. — Pass.: **ē-mittor**, missus sum, mītti.

ēmo, ēmī, emptum, ēmōre, 3.

v. a. [ēmo, "to take"] ("To take" to one's self in exchange for money; hence) *To buy, purchase*.—Pass.: ēmor, emptus sum, ēmi.

ēmōl-īmentum, īmenti, n. [emol-ior, "to work out"] ("A working out"; hence) *Effort, exertion, labour, difficulty*.

ēnim, conj. *For*.

ēnuntiātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of enuntio.

ē-nuntio, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [e=(ex), "out"; nuntio, "to tell"] ("To tell out"; hence) *To divulge, disclose, reveal, etc.*—Pass.: ē-nuntior, nuntiātus sum, nuntiāri.

1. ēo, adv. [prob. for eom (=cum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. is, "this, that"] 1. Of place: *To that place, thither, there*.—2. Of a cause or reason: *For the cause, or reason, that follows; on that account*.

2. ēo, with comparative degree; see is.

3. ēo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. *To go* [root i, akin to Sans. root i, Gr. i-évat, "to go"].

1. ēōdem, masc. and neut. abl. sing. of idem.

2. ēōdem, adv. [for eodem (=eundem), old acc. masc. sing. of idem, "the same"] *To the same place*.

ēos, acc. masc. plur. of is.

ēosdem, acc. masc. plur. of idem.

ēqu-ē-s, itis, m. [for equi-(t)s; fr. ēqu-us, "a horse"; (t) epenthetic; i, root of eo, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) 1. *A horseman*.—2. Plur.: *Horse-soldiers, cavalry*.

ēqu-ester, estris, estro, adj. [equ-us, "a horse"] *Pertaining to a horse; horse-, cavalry-*.

ēquītā-tus, tūs (Dat. ēquītātū, ch. 89, etc.), m. [ēquīt(a)-o, "to be an eques or horseman;

to ride"] ("A riding"; hence) *Horse soldiers, cavalry*.

ēquūs, i, m. *A horse*:—ex equis, *on horseback*;—equo ad-misso, see admitto;—ad equum rescribere, see rescribo [akin to Gr. ἵκκος (=ἵππος),¹ and Sans. aṣva, "a horse"].

ēreptūrus, a, um, P. fut. of eripio.

ēreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of eripio.

ē-rīpio, rīpui, reptum, rīpere, 3. v. a. [for ē-rāpio; fr. ē (=ex), "away"; rāpio, "to snatch"]

1. *To snatch away*.—2. With Dat. of person and Acc. of thing: *To deprive one of something*.—3. *To deliver, set free*.—Pass.: ē-rīpior, reptus sum, rīpi.

ēt, conj. *And*:—et... et, both... and [akin to Gr. ἐτι, "more-over"; Sans. ati, "much, exceedingly"].

ētiam, conj. [akin to et] 1. *And also, and furthermore; likewise, also, besides*.—2. *Even*.

ētiam-si, conj. [etiam, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although*.

et-si, conj. [et, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although*.

ē-vello, velli and vulsi, vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; vello, "to pluck"] *To pluck out, pull out*.

ex (ē), prep. gov. abl.: 1. Of local relations: a. *Out of*:—ex vinculis dicere, (*to plead out of chains which any one has upon him; i.e.) to plead in chains*.—b. *From*:—ex equis, (*from horses; i.e.) on horseback*; ex itinere, (*out of the march; i.e.) during or on the march*.—2. *From, in consequence of*.—3. *In accordance, or conformity, with*.—4. *Through, by*:—ex communi consensu, *by common consent*.—5. Of time: *After*:—diem ex die, *day after day*.—6. Of parentage: *By* [iē].

ex-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ēre, 3. v. a. [for *ex-cāpio*; fr. *ex*, "without force"; *cāpio*, "to take"] 1. *To take, receive.*—2. *To intercept, encounter.*

exemplum, i, n.: 1. *An example* in the widest acceptation of the word.—2. *A way, manner, sort, kind.*

ex-ēo, īvi or īi, Itum, īre, v. n. irreg. [*ex*, "out or forth"; *ēo*, "to go"] *To go out, or forth, from.*

ex-ercēo, ercūi, ercītum, ercēre, 2. v. a. [for *ex-arceo*; fr. *ex*, "out"; *arceo*, "to inclose"] ("To keep or drive out of an inclosure"; hence, "to drive on; to keep busy or at work"; hence, "to employ"; hence) *To practise, exercise.*

exercitā-tio, tīōnis, f. [*exercit(a)-o*, "to exercise"] *Exercise, practice.*

exercitā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] *Well, or fully, exercised; trained, practised.*  (Comp.: *exercitātior*); Sup.: *exercitātissimus*.

exerc-itus, Itūs (Dat. *exercitu*, chapters 23; 40; 46 at end), m. [*exercēo*, "to exercise"] ("An exercising, exercise"; hence) Milit. t.t.: *A trained, exercised, or disciplined body of men; an army.*

exīrem, imperf. subj. of *exeo*.

exissem, for *exivissem*, pluperf. subj. of *exeo*.

existimā-tio, tīōnis, f. [*existim(a)-o*, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) *Opinion, judgment.*

existimātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *existimo*.

ex-istimo, istimāvi, istimātum, istimāre, 1. v. a. [for *ex-aestimo*; fr. *ex*, "without force"; *aestimo*, "to think"] *To think, imagine, deem, suppose.*—Pass.:

ex-istimor, istimātus sum, istimāri.

expēdi-tus, ta, tum, adj. [*expēdi-o*, "to set free"] ("Set free" from something; hence) 1. *Unencumbered.*—2. *Without baggage, light-armed.*—3. *Free from hindrances or impediments, easy, etc.*—4. *Disengaged.*  Comp.: *expēditior*.

ex-pērior, pertus sum, pēri-iri, 4. v. dep. [*ex*, "thoroughly"; obsol. *pērior*, "to go or pass through"; hence, "to try"] ("To try thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To try, prove, put to the test.*—2. *To make trial of, experience.*

explōra-tor, tōris, m. [*explor(a)-o*, "to spy out"] ("One who spies out"; hence) *A spy, scout.*

ex-prīmo, pressi, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a. [for *ex-prēmo*; fr. *ex*, "out"; *prēmo*, "to press"] ("To press or squeeze out"; hence) *To extort, elicit.*

ex-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [*ex*, "thoroughly"; *pugno*, "to fight"] ("To fight thoroughly"; hence, in active force and as a result) *To take by assault; to storm, capture.*—Pass.: *ex-pugnor*, pugnātus sum, pugnāri.

ex-quīro, quīsivi, quīsītum, quīrere, 3. v. a. [for *ex-quæro*; fr. *ex*, "very much"; *quæro*, "to seek for"] ("To seek for very much"; hence) *To search out, ascertain.*—Pass.: *ex-quīror*, quīsītus sum, quīri.

exquisitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *exquiro*.

ex-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [*ex*, denoting "to the end or close"; *sēquor*, "to follow"] ("To follow to the end"; hence) *To follow up, carry out, enforce, etc.*

expectandus, a, um, Gerundive of *expecto*:—at ch. 11

supply esse with expectandum [§ 158].

ex-specto, spectāvi, spectātum, spectāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "very much"; specto, "to look out"] ("To look out very much" for a thing; hence) *To wait for, await, wait to see; to wait until, etc.*—Pass.: **ex-spector**, spectātus sum, spectāri.

ex-ter (-tērus), tēra, tērum, adj. [ex, "out"] *On the outside, outward.* **EX** (Comp.: extērior, us).—Sup.: extrēmus (and extimius), a, um: a. *Outermost, utmost, furthest.*—b. *Last.*

extra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. extērā, abl. sing. of extērus, "outward"] ("On the outward part of"; hence) *Out, or outside, of; beyond.*

extrēmum, i; see extrēmus.

extrēmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see exter.—As Subst.: **extrēmum**, i, n. *The end, extremity.*

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. [ex, denoting "completeness"; ūro, "to burn"] *To burn up, consume by fire.*—Pass.: **ex-ūror**, ustus sum, ūri.

exustus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exuro.

Fāb-ius, ii, m. [fab-a, "a bean"] ("One pertaining to beans"; hence) *Fabius (Quintus Marcius)*; a Roman consul, who defeated the Arverni and Ruteni.

faciendus (faciendus), a, um, Gerundive of facio.

facill-e, adv. [facill-is, "easy"] *Easily, with ease*:—non facile, not easily, i.e. with difficulty. **EX** Comp.: facill-ius.

fac-ilis, ile, adj. [fac-io, "to do"] ("That may, or can, be done"; hence) *Easy, devoid of difficulty.*

facilius; see facio.

fac-īnus, Inōris, n. [fac-io, "to do"] ("A thing done"; hence, "a deed"; hence) In bad sense: *A bad deed, crime.*

facio, feci, factum, facere, 3. v. a. and n. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. Act.: a. *To make*, in the widest acceptance of the term:—prælium facere, (to make, i.e.) *to engage in battle*; so, hoc prælio facto, *when this engagement had taken place*; ch. 13:—potestatem sui facere, (to make an opportunity of himself; i.e. at ch. 40) *to afford an opportunity of fighting with him*:—facere iudicium, (to make, i.e.) *to form an opinion*:—for copiam facere frumenti, *see copia*.—b. *To do*.—2. Neut.: With adverbs: *To act, behave, etc.*:—facere arroganter, *to act arrogantly or presumptuously*; ch. 40.—Pass.: **fio**, factus sum, fieri; see fio [akin to Sans. root bhū, "to be," in causative force].

faciundus, a, um, Gerundive of facio.

fac-tio, tiōnis, f. [fac-io, in the sense of "to take part, to side"] ("A taking part or siding"; hence) *A party, side, faction.*

factu, Supine in n fr. facio.

fac-tum, ti, n. [fac-io, "to do"] ("That which is done"; hence) *A deed, action, act.*

factirus, a, um, P. fut. of facio.

factus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fac-io:—at ch. 40, esse is in two instances to be supplied with factum:—facto opus, *see 2. opus.*

facul-tas, tātis, f. [obsol. facul (= facill-is), "easy"] ("The quality of the *facul*"; hence) 1. *Power, means, opportunity.*—2. *Supply, abundance.*—3. Plur.: *Means, resources, etc.*

fā-mes, mis, f. ("That which

eats or is voracious"; hence) 1. *Hunger*.—2. *Famine* [akin to Gr. φάγ-ειν, and Sans. root BHAKSE, "to eat"].

fāmīl-īa, īa, f. [for fāmūl-īa; fr. fāmūl-us, "a servant"] ("The thing pertaining to a *fāmulus*"; hence, "the whole number of servants under one master; a household"; hence) *A family*.

1. fāmīlī-āris, āre, adj. [fāmīlī-a] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a family*:—res familiaris, *property*; ch. 18.—2. *Intimate, friendly, on good terms, familiar*.—As Subst.: fāmīlīāris, is, m. *An intimate friend*.

2. fāmīlīāris, is; see 1. familiaris.

fas, n. indecl. ("Divine law"; hence) *The will of the gods*;—or it may be translated by the English adjj. *Lawful, permitted, allowable, etc.*

fa-tum, ti, n. [f(a)-or, "to speak"] ("That which is spoken"; hence) *Destiny, fate*.

fāvēo, fāvi, fautum, fāvēre, 2. v. n. With Dat.: *To be well-disposed or favourable to; to favour*.

fēlic-itas, Itātis, f. [felix, fēlic-is, "fortunate"] ("The quality, or condition, of the *felix*"; hence) *Good fortune, success*.

fēre, adv. *Nearly, almost, about*.

fērendus, a, um, Gerundive of fero.

fēr-o, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a.: 1. *To bear, to carry*:—ferre signa, see signum.—2. *To bear, submit to, put up with, suffer, tolerate, endure*, any person or thing that is unpleasant, etc.; at ch. 14, supply eas res with eo gravius ferre, (*that he bore those things by so much the more heavily; i.e.*) *was by so much the more vexed or an-*

noyed at those things.—3. Of aid: *To carry, bring, render* [akin to Gr. φέρω, also to Sans. root BHRI; tūl-i is formed fr. root TUL or TOL, whence tol-lo, lā-tum=tlā-tum, akin to τλά-ω].

1. ferri, pres. inf. pass. of fēro.
2. ferri, gen. sing. of ferrum.
fer-rum, ri, n.: 1. *Iron*.—2. *An iron implement of any kind; esp. a sword*.

fēr-us, a, um, adj. ("Wild"; hence) *Fierce, savage* [akin to θήρ, Æolic φήρ, "a wild animal"].

fid-es, ei, f. [fid-o, "to trust"]
1. *Trust, confidence, faith*.—2. *Good faith, fidelity*.—3. *Pledged or plighted faith; a promise, engagement, word*.

filīa, æ, f. [akin to filius] *A daughter*.

filīus, ii, m. ("One caused to be"; hence) *A son* [akin to Sans. root BHU, "to be," in causative force].

fīngo, fīnxi, fīctum, fīngēre, 3 v. a. *To form, mould, fashion* etc.:—vultum fingere, (*to form, or mould, etc., the countenance, i.e.*) *to command their countenance*, so as to hide the fears that filled them; ch. 39 [prob. akin to θιγ, root of θιγ-γάνω, "to touch"].

fī-nis, nis, m. [probably for fid-nis, fr. findo, "to divide," through root FID] ("The dividing thing"; hence, "a boundary, limit"; hence) 1. Plur.: *Borders of a country; and so, territory, land, country included within borders*.—2. *An end*.

fīn-ītīnus, Itīma, Itīmum, adj. [fīn-is; see finis] ("Pertaining to a *finis*"; hence) *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring*.—As Subst.: fīnītīmī, ōrum, m. plur. *The neighbouring peoples*.

fīo, factus sum, fīērī, v. pass. irreg.; see facio: 1. *To be made*.—2. *To become*.—3. *To happen or come to pass; to be brought about*.

fir-mus, *ma*, *mum*, *adj.* ("Bearing"; hence) *Strong*, *firm*. **𐌺𐌹𐍃** (Comp.: *firm-ior*); Sup.: *firm-issimus* [either for *fer-mus*, *fr. fēr-o*; or akin to Sans. root धृग्, "to bear"].

Flaccus, *i*, *m*. [*flaccus*, "flap-eared"] *Flaccus*; a Roman cognomen.

flāg-ito, *itāvi*, *itātum*, *itāre*, 1. *v. a.* *To demand earnestly*;—with double Acc. [§ 98]: *To demand something earnestly of one; to press a person for something*;—at ch. 16 *flagitare* is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2] [akin to φλέγω, "to burn"; Sans. root BHRĀJ, "to shine"].

flens, *ntis*, *P. pres. of flēo*.

flēo, *flēvi*, *flētum*, *flēre*, 2. *v. n.* *To weep* [Gr. φλέω, "to gush"].

flē-tus, *tūs*, *m.* [*flē-o*, "to weep"] *A weeping, lamentation*.

flōre-ns, *ntis*, *adj.* [*flōre-o*, "to flourish"] *Flourishing, prosperous*. **𐌺𐌹𐍃** (Comp.: *flōrent-ior*); Sup.: *flōrent-issimus*.

flōrentissimus, *a*, *um*; see *flōreo*.

flū-men, *mīnis*, *n.* [*flū-o*, "to flow"] ("That which flows"; hence) *A stream, river*.

flūo, *fluxi*, *fluxum*, *flūere*, 3. *v. n.* *To flow* [akin to Sans. root प्लु].

fore (=futura esse), *fut. inf. of sum*:—*fore*, *utl*, (*that it would be, that*; i.e.) *that the result would be, that*; ch. 42.

for-tis, *te*, *adj.* *Brave, bold, courageous* **𐌺𐌹𐍃** (Comp.: *fort-ior*); Sup.: *fort-issimus* [for *fer-tis*; *fr. fēr-o*; and so, "that bears"; hence, "strong"; hence, as a result, "brave," etc.: or akin to Sans. root धृग्, "to be courageous"].

fortissimus, *a*, *um*; see *fortia*.

fort-Itūdo, *Itūdinia*, *f.* [*fort-*

is, "brave"] ("The quality of the *fortis*"; hence) *Courage, valour, bravery*.

fort-ūna, *ūnā*, *f.* [*fors*, *fort-is*, "chance"] ("That which belongs to *fors*"; hence) 1. *Fortune*, whether good or bad. —2. Plur.: *Property, fortunes*, etc.

fos-sa, *sā*, *f.* [*for fod-sa*; *fr. fōd-lo*, "to dig"] ("A thing dug"; hence) *A ditch, trench, fosse*.

fractus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf. pass. of frango*.

frango, *frēgi*, *fractum*, *frang-ere*, 3. *v. a.* ("To break"; hence) *To shatter, wreck, ruin*, etc. — Pass.: *frangor*, *fractus sum*, *frangi* [akin to Gr. φήγνυμι, and Sans. root BHAṢJ, "to split, break"].

frāter, *tris*, *m.* *A brother* [akin to Sans. *bhṛatrī*, "a brother"].

frāter-nus, *na*, *num*, *adj.* [*frater*, "a brother"] *Of, or belonging to, a brother; fraternal*.

frīg-us, *ōris*, *n.* [*frīg-ō*, "to be cold"] *Cold, coldness*;—at ch. 16 in plur.

fructū-ōsus, *ōsa*, *ōsum*, *adj.* [*fructus*, (uncontr. gen.) *fructū-is*, "fruit"] *Abounding in fruit, fruitful, fertile, productive*. **𐌺𐌹𐍃** (Comp.: *fructūōs-ior*); Sup.: *fructūōs-issimus*.

fruc-tus, *tūs*, *m.* [*for frugy-tus*; *fr. fru-or*, "to enjoy," through root *FRUGV*] 1. *An enjoying, enjoyment*.—2. *Fruit, produce*, of the soil, etc.

frugibus, *abl. plur. of frux*. **frūment-ārius**, *āria*, *ārium*, *adj.* [*frument-um*, "corn"] 1. *Pertaining to corn*:—*res frūment-āria*, *corn, provisions*.—2. Of places: *Abounding in corn, corn-growing*; ch. 10.

frū-mentum, *menti*, *n.* [*frū-or*, "to eat"] ("The thing

eaten"; hence) *Corn, grain*:—
Plur.: *Corn, i.e. crops*; ch. 16.

frux, *frugis* (mostly plur.), *f.*
[for *frug-s*; *fr. FRUG*, a root of
fruor, "to eat"] ("The thing
eaten"; hence) *Fruits of the earth*.
produce of the fields.

fūōram, pluperf. ind. of *sum*.

fūōrim, *fūi*, perf. subj. and
ind. of *sum*.

fūg-a, *æ*, *f.* [*fūg-īo*, "to flee"]
Flight:—in *fugam conjicere*, (to
throw into, i.e.) to put to flight,
route.

fūgīo, *fūgi*, *fūgītum*, *fūgēre*,
3. v. n. *To flee, flee away, take to*
flight [akin to *φύγ*, root of *φεύγω*,
"to flee"; and also Sans. root
bhuj, "to bend": Pass. in re-
flexive force: "to incline one's
self"].

fūgītiv-us, *i*, *m.* [*fūgītiv-us*,
"fleeing away"] ("One fleeing
away"; hence) *A runaway*,
fugitive.

fundo, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, *fundēre*,
3. v. a. ("To pour out"; hence)
Mil. t. t.: *To rout or overthrow*.
—Pass.: *fundor*, *fūsus sum*,
fundi [akin to *χέω*, "to pour
out"; *χύσις*, "a pouring out"].

fūr-or, *ōris*, *m.* [*fūr-o*] *Rage*,
fury, madness.

fūsus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf. pass.* of
fundo.

fūtūrus, *a*, *um*, *P. fut.* of
sum;—supply *esse* at ch. 10 with
futurum, and at ch. 83 and ch.
35 with *futuram* [§ 158].

Gābinŭs, *īi*, *m.* *Gabinus*
(*Aulus*); a Roman consul, the
colleague of Lucius Piso.

Galli, *ōrum*, *m. plur.* *The*
Gauls.—Hence, *a. Gall-īa*, *īæ*,
f. *The country of the Galli; Gaul*.

—*b. Gall-īcus*, *īca*, *īcum*, *adj.*
Of, or belonging to, the Galli;
Gallic.—*c. Gall-us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
=*Gallīcus*.

Gallīa, *æ*; *Gallīcus*, *a*, *um*;
see *Galli*.

1. *Gall-us*, *i*, *m.* [*Gall-i*] *One*
of the Galli; a Gaul.

2. *Gallus*, *a*, *um*; see *Galli*.

Garumna, *æ*, *m.* *The Ga-*
rumna (now *Garonne*); a river
of Gaul.

gēnōr-ātim, *adv.* [*gēnus*,
gēnēr-is, "a race"] *By races*,
nations, or tribes, etc.; ch. 51.

Geneva, *æ*, *f.* *Geneva*; a
town of the Allobroges, on the
borders of the Helvetians.

gēnus, *ōris*, *n.* ("Birth";
hence) 1. *A race, stock, family*.—

2. Of things: *Kind, sort* [*γένος*].
gērendus, *a*, *um*, Gerundive
of *gēro*.

Germāni, *ōrum*, *m. plur.*
The Germans.

gēro, *gessi*, *gestum*, *gērēre*, 3.
v. a. ("To bear, carry"; hence)

1. *To do, perform, carry on*.—2.
Of war: To wage.—Pass.: *gēror*,
gestus sum, *gēri*.

gestus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf. pass.*
of *gēro*.

glādīus, *īi*, *m.* *A sword*.

glōr-īa, *īæ*, *f.* [akin to *clār-*
us, "illustrious"] *Glory, renown*,
fame.

glōrī-or, *ātus sum*, *āri*, 1.
v. dep. [*glori-a*, "boasting"] *To*
glory, boast, vaunt, pride one's
self, brag.

Græc-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Græc-i*,
"the Greeks"] *Greek*.

Graiōcēli, *ōrum*, *m. plur.*
The Graiocieli; a Gallic tribe in
the valleys of Mount Cenis.

grandis, *e*, *adj.* *Great, large*.

grāt-īa, *īæ*, *f.* [*grāt-us*,
"pleasing"] ("The quality of
the *gratus*"; hence) 1. *Favour*,
esteem, regard, kindness, shown
by another to one's self; *credit*,
influence.—2. *Favour* shown by
one's self to another; *courtesy*,
kindness:—*referre gratiam*, *to re-*
turn a kindness, to make a return

for kindness, etc.; ch. 35.—In Abl. followed by Gen., Gerund in di, or Gen. with Gerundive: ("In favour of"; hence) *For the sake, or purpose, of; on account of.*—3. *Thanks*;—in connection with agere only in plur., *to thank*; ch. 41.

grātūlā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [grat-ul(a)-or] *Joy, rejoicing, congratulation.*

grātūlātum, Supine in um fr gratulor.

grāt-ūlor, ūlātus sum, ūlāri, 1. v. dep. [grāt-us, "pleasing"] ("To hold, or regard, as pleasing"; hence, "to manifest one's joy"; hence) *To wish one joy, to offer congratulations.*

grā-tus, tā, tum, adj. *Dear, pleasing, delightful* [prob. akin to χαίρω (root χαρ), "to rejoice"].

grāvlor, us; see gravis.

grāv-is, e, adj.: 1. *Heavy, weighty.*—2. *Severe, serious, dangerous*:—gravius vulnus, *a very severe wound.* **Comp.**: grāvlor; Sup.: grāv-issimus [prob. akin to βαρ-ύς; Sans. gar-u, for original gar-u].

grāv-ītor, adv. [grāv-is, "serious"] *Heavily, seriously, severely.* **Comp.**: grāv-ius.

grāvīus; see grāvītor.

grāv-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [grāv-is, "heavy"] ("To feel heavy, or burdened," with anything; hence) *To feel vexed, or annoyed, at; to do something reluctantly, etc.; to feel reluctant to do, etc.*;—at ch. 35 with Inf.

hāb-ēo, ēi, ēum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To have*, in the widest acceptation of the term; *to hold, possess.*—2. *To account, deem, consider.*—3. *To hold, i.e. to do, make, perform, utter, etc.*:—censum habere, *(to make, i.e.) to take a census*:—habere orationem, *(to utter, i.e.)*

to deliver a speech.—Pass.: hāb-ēor, Itus sum, ēri.

hābītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of habeo:—at chapters 26, 42, supply esse with habiturum [§ 158].

hābītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of habeo.

Harūdes, am, m. plur. *The Harudes*; a German tribe, of whom 24,000 crossed into Gaul and joined Arlovistus; see chapters 31, 37.

Helvētīa, æ; see Helvetii.

Helvētii, ōrum, m. plur. *The Helvetii*; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the modern Switzerland.—Hence: a. **Helvētī-a**, æ, f. *The country of the Helvetii, Helvetia.*—b. **Helveti-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Helvetii; Helvetian.*

Helvētīus, a, um; see Helvetii.

hiborn-a, ōrum, n. plur. [hibern-us, "winter-"] With ellipse of castra, which is occasionally expressed: *Winter-camp, winter-quarters.*

1. **hic**, hæc, hoc (Gen. huius; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This person or thing*: a. As Subst.: (a) Sing.: (a) **hic**, m. *This man, he.*—(β) **hoc**, n. *This thing, this.*—(b) Plur.: (a) **hi**, m. *These persons or men.*—(β) **hæc**, n. *These things.*—b. **hoc**, adverbial Abl.: *On this account, for this reason*: . . . hoc . . . quod, *on this account . . . because.*—c. **hoc** . . . quo; see qui [akin to Sans. pronominal root i, aspirated; with c (=ce), demonstrative-suffix].

2. **hic**, adv. [1. hic] *In this place, here.*

hiēm-o, āri, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [hiēnis, hiēm-is, "winter"] *To winter; to have, or take up, winter-quarters.*

Hispān-īa, īe, f. [Hispān-i, "the Hispani or Spaniards"]

The country of the Hispani; Spain.

hō-mo, mīnis, comm. gen. *A human being, a person; a man, woman* [prob. akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," and so, "the being"; usually referred to humus, "the ground," and so, "the one pertaining to the ground"].

hōnestissimus, a, um; see honestus.

hōnes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for honos-tus; fr. honos (=honor), "honour"] ("Furnished, or provided, with honour"; hence) *Honourable*. **हो॒न॒र॒त॒ः** (Comp. : **hōnest-ior**; Sup. : **honest-issimus**).

hōnor (hōnos), ōris, m. :

1. *Honour, respect, esteem, etc.*—2. *Public honour or distinction in recognition of services rendered to the state.*—3. *Official dignity, office, post, etc.*

hōnōr-ī-fīc-us, a, um, adj. [for honor-i-fac-us; fr. hōnōr, hōnōr-is; (i) connecting vowel; fac-īo, "to do"] *That does honour to one; honourable*. **हो॒न॒र॒ि॒क॒ः** Comp. and Sup. are formed from an obsolete adj. hōnorificens; e.g. hōnōrificent-ior; hōnōrificent-issimus.

hōra, æ, f. *An hour*:—hora septima, the seventh hour, i.e. at 1 o'clock, P.M.; the Romans reckoning their first hour from our 6 o'clock, A.M. [ōpa].

horrēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To shudder, or be frightened, at.*

hor-tor, tātus sum, tārī, 1. v. dep. *To strongly urge; to exhort, advise, etc.* [perhaps akin to ὀρ-ννμι, "to rouse"].

hos-pes, pītis, m. ("The one seeking to eat"; and in Pass. force, "the one sought for the purpose of eating or being entertained"; hence) 1. *A visitor,*

friend, guest.—2. *An entertainer; a host* [perhaps for hos-pīt-s; akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"; pēt-o, "to seek"].

hospīt-ium, īi, n. [hospes, hospit-is] ("The thing pertaining to a hospes"; hence) *Hospitality, entertainment.*

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger or foreigner" entertained as a "guest"; hence) *An enemy, or foe, of one's country.*—Plur.: *The enemy* [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] *To this place, hither.*

hūmān-itas, itātis, f. [hūmān-us, "kind"; also, "refined" in manners, etc.] ("The quality of the humanus"; hence) 1. *Kindness, humanity.*—2. *Courteous, or polished, manners; refined behaviour.*

ī-bī, adv. [pronominal root ī] *In that place, there.*

īc-tus, tūs, m. [īc-o, "to strike"] ("A striking"; hence) *A stroke, blow.*

ī-dem, ēādem, īdem (Gen. ējusdem; Dat. ēidem), pron. dem. [pronominal root ī, with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) 1. *The same.*—As Subst.: **īdem**, ejusdem, n. *The same thing.*—2. With a relative pron.: *The same that, or as.*

īdōnēus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, convenient.*

īd-ūs, ūum, f. plur. [prob. īd-ūo, "to divide"] ("The dividings or divisions") *The Ides; the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October; the thirteenth day of the remaining months.*

īeram, for iveram, pluperf. ind. of 3. eo.

Ierunt, for **iverunt**, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of 3. eo.

ignis, is (Abl. **igni**, chapters 4, 53), m. *Fire* [akin to Sans. *agni*, "fire"].

i-gnō-ro, **rāvi rātum**, **rāre**, 1. v. a. [for **in-gno-ro**; fr. **in**, "negative" particle; root **gno**; whence **no-sco**, old form **gno-sco**, "to know"] *Not to know*, or *know of*; *to be ignorant of*; *to be unacquainted with*. — Pass.: **i-gnō-ror**, **rātus sum**, **rāri**.

i-gnosco, **gnōvi**, **gnōtum**, **gnosce-re**, 3. v. n. [for **in-gnosco**; fr. **in**, "not"; **gnosco** (= **nosco**), "to know"] ("Not to know"; hence, with reference to a fault or crime) *With Dat* [§ 106, (3)] *To pardon, forgive*.

ignōvissem, pluperf. subj. of **ignosco**.

illātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **infero**.

illātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **infero**.

il-le, **la**, **lud** (Gen. **illius**; Dat. **illi**), pron. adj. [for **is-le**; fr. **is**] *That*.—As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: *That person or thing; he, she, it*.

illic, adv. [**illic** (pron.), "that"] *In that place, there*.

im-mortālis, **mortāle**, adj. [for **in-mortālis**; fr. **in**, "not"; **mortālis**, "mortal"] *Immortal, undying*.

impēdi-mentum, **mentī**, n. [**impēdi-o**] ("The hindering thing"; hence) 1. *A hindrance, obstacle, impediment*. — 2. Plur.: *The baggage of troops, etc.*

im-pēd-io, **ivi** or **ii**, **itum**, **ire**, 4. v. a. [for **in-pēd-io**; fr. **in**, "in"; **pes**, **pēd-is**, "the foot"] ("To get the foot in" something; hence, "to shackle," etc.; hence) *To hinder, obstruct, impede*. — Pass.: **im-pēd-ior**, **itus sum**, **iri**.

impēditus, a, um: 1. P.

perf. pass. of **impēd-io**.— 2. Pa.: *Of troops: Encumbered with baggage*.

im-pello, **pūli**, **pulsum**, **pell-ere**, 3. v. a. [for **in-pello**; fr. **in**, "against"; **pello**, "to drive"] ("To drive, or push, against"; hence) 1. *To push forwards*.— 2. *To impel, urge, instigate*. — Pass.: **im-pellor**, **pulsus sum**, **pellī**.

im-pendēo, no perf. nor sup., **pendēo**, 2. v. n. [for **in-pendēo**; fr. **in**, "upon or over"; **pendēo**, "to hang down"] ("To hang down upon, to hang over"; hence) *To overhang*.

impērā-tor, **tōris**, m. [**im-per(a)-o**, "to command"] *A commander, esp. a commander-in-chief*.

im-pēritus, **pērita**, **pēritum**, adj. [for **in-pēritus**, fr. **in**, "not"; **pēritus**, "skillful"] *With Gen.* [§ 132]: *Unskillful, unskilled, or inexperienced in; unversed in, not acquainted with*.

impēr-ium, **ii**, n. [**im-per-o**, "to command"] 1. *Command*.— 2. *Supreme power, sovereignty, dominion, etc.*

im-pēro, **pērāvī**, **pērātum**, **pērāre**, 1. v. a. [for **in-pēro**; fr. **in**, "upon"; **pēro**, "to put"] ("To put (a matter, etc.) upon" one; hence) 1. *To command, order, enjoin, bid*.— 2. *To require to be furnished with something; to make a requisition for, to demand*. — Pass.: **im-pēror**, **pērātus sum**, **pērārī**.

impētrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **impetro**.

im-pētro, **pētrāvī**, **pētrātum**, **pētrāre**, 1. v. a. [for **in-patro**; fr. **in**, "without force"; **patro**, "to perform"] *To get, obtain, etc.* — Pass.: **im-pētror**, **pētrātus sum**, **pētrārī**.

impēt-us, **ūs**, m. [**im-pet-o**, "to fall upon, or attack"] 1. As

attack, assault, onset.—2. *Impetuosity, violence, force.*

implōrātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of imploro.

im-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-ploro; fr. in, "upon"; plōro, "to bewail"; hence, "to cry out aloud"] ("To cry out aloud upon" a person; hence) *To beg, beseech, intreat, invoke, implore.*

im-pōno, pōsui, pōsītum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [for in-pōno; fr. in, "upon"; pōno, "to put"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: 1. *To put or place upon; to mount on horses.*—2. Of a tribute: *To impose.*

im-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [for in-porto; fr. in, "into"; porto, "to carry or bring"] *To carry or bring into a country, to import.*

im-prōbus, prōba, prōbum, adj. [for in-prōbus; fr. in, "not"; prōbus, "good"] ("Not good"; hence) *Bad, abominable, wicked.*

imprōvis-o, adv. [imprōvisus, "unforeseen"] ("In an unforeseen way"; hence) *Unexpectedly, suddenly, on a sudden.*

impugnandus, a, um, Gerundive of impugno.

im-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for in-pugno; fr. in, "against"; pugno] *To fight against; to attack.*

impulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impello.

impūn-e, adv. [impun-is, "unpunished"] *Without punishment, without harm or loss, with impunity.*

impūn-itas, Itātis, f. [id.] ("The state, or condition, of the unpunished"; hence) *Freedom, or safety, from punishment; impunity.*

in, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: 1. With Abl.: a. *In.*—b. *Among.*—c. With Gerunds or Gerundives: *In* during.—d. *On, upon.*

—e. With neut. adjj. to form adverbial expressions: *in occulto, secretly, in secret*; ch. 32.—2. With Acc.: a.: (a) *Into.*—(b) With verbs of rest to denote going *into, or to, a place and then doing the action denoted by the verb*:—collocare propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates, (*to take his kinswomen, to be married, into other states, and there give them in marriage; i.e.) to settle his kinswomen, in marriage, in other states.*—b. *Upon.*—c. *Against.*—d. *At.*—e. *For.*—f. *To, towards.*—g. *After, according to*: mirum in modum, (*after a wonderful manner*; ch. 41 [év].)

in-cen-do, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. ("To put fire in or into"; hence) *To set on fire, burn* [for in-can-do; fr. in, "in or into"; root CAN, akin to ká-w, "to burn"].

in-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum, cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for in-cādo; fr. in, "into"; cādo, "to fall"] ("To fall into"; hence) With in and Acc. of person: *To fall into the hands of.*

incītātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of incito.—2. Pa.: Of a horse: *At full speed.*

in-cīto, cītāvi, cītātum, cītāre, 1. v. a. [in, "without force"; cīto, "to set in rapid motion"] ("To set in rapid motion, urge forward"; hence) *To arouse, excite, incite.*—Pass.: **in-cītor**, cītātus sum, cītāri.

incōlo, cōlūi, cultum, cōlēre, 3. v. a. and n. [in, "in"; colo, "to dwell"] ("To dwell in" a place; hence) 1. Act.: *To inhabit.*—2. Neut.: *To dwell, reside.*

in-cōlūmis, cōlūme, adj. [in, in "intensive" force; obsol. cōlūmis, "safe"] *Quite safe, safe, in safety.*

incommōd-um, i, n. [incommod-us, "troublesome"] ("That

which is troublesome"; hence) *Trouble, misfortune, disaster.*

in-crēdibilis, crēdibilis, adj. [in, "not"; crēdibilis, "to be believed"] *Not to be believed, incredible, extraordinary.*

in-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-caus-o; fr. in, "against"; caus-a, "a charge"] ("To bring a charge against"; hence) *To blame, find fault with, censure.*

in-de, adv. [probably fr. pronominal root *i*; with *n*, epenthetic; *de*, suffix] ("From that" thing; hence) 1. Of place: *From that place or quarter, thence.*—2. Of time: *After that.*

indīc-i-um, ūi, n. [indīc-o, "to make known"] ("A making known"; hence) *Information.*

in-dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a. [in "augmentative" force; dico, "to say"] *To declare publicly; to proclaim, appoint.*

in-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [in, "into"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead into" a thing; hence) *To move, excite, stimulate, etc.*—Pass.: **in-dūcor**, ductussum, dūci.

inductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *induco*.

indulgēo, ulsi, situm, algere, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To be kind, or indulgent, to; to favour.*

in-erm-us, a, um, adj. [for in-arm-us; fr. in, "not"; arm-a, "arms"] *Not having, or without, arms; unarmed.*—N.B. The form *inarmus* is rare; *inermis* is generally found.

infēr-ior, ius, comp. adj. [infer-us, "that is below"] *Lower.* [§ 8] (Sup.: *infimus* and *imus*).

in-fēro, tūli, (il-)lātum, ferro, v. a. [in; fēro, "to bear"] 1. [in, "into"] *To bear, carry, or bring into or to.*—2. [in, "against"] a. *To bring, or carry,*

against:—bellam inferre, (te carry war against one; i.e.) *to make war upon one, wage war against one*;—so, inferre calamitatem or injuriam, *to inflict a calamity or injury*;—inferre vulnere, *to inflict wounds*; signa inferre, (to carry the standards against one; i.e.) *to advance to the attack.*—b. Of a cause or reason: *To assign, allege.*—Pass.: **in-fēror**, (il-)lātus sum, ferri.

in-flecto, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; flecto, "to bend"] 1. *To bend.*—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: Of things: *To bend itself, become bent.*

in-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. [in, "into"; flūo, "to flow"] Of a river: *To flow or run into; to empty itself into*:—at ch. 8, and also again at ch. 12, strengthened by prep. in (with Acc.).

in-gens, gentis, adj. [in, "not"; gens, "a race or kind"] ("That is not of its race or kind"; hence) *Vast, immense, huge.*

1. **In-īmīcus**, īmīca, īmīcum, adj. [for in-āmīcus; fr. in, "not"; āmīcus, "friendly"] *Unfriendly, hostile, inimical*:—inīmīco animo, Abl. of quality [§ 115], ch. 7.—As Subst.: **In-īmīcus**, ī, m. A (private) enemy or foe.

2. **Inīmīcus**, ī; see 1. In-īmīcus.

In-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [for in-aquus; fr. in, "not"; āquus, "just"] *Unjust.*

In-ī-tium, tūi, n. [in-ēo, "to go in," through true root *ini*] ("A going in"; hence) *A beginning, commencement.*

in-jectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *in-icō*.

in-īcō, īcēi, jectum, īcēre, 3. v. a. [for in-īcēlo; fr. in, "into"; īcēlo, "to throw"]

("To throw into"; hence) Mentally: With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person, and in Pass. with Dat. of person alone: *To infuse something into one; to inspire one with some feeling.*—Pass.: *in-jicior*, *jectus sum*, *jici*.

injūri-a, æ, f. [*injūri-us*, "injurious"] ("The thing pertaining to the *injurius*"; hence) 1. *Unjust or wrongful conduct, injustice; a wrong, injury, etc.*:—*pro Helvetiorum injuriis Populi Romani*, *for the injuries of the Helvetii of (=against) the Roman people*; ch. 30. *Helvetiorum* is a Subjective Gen. dependent on *injuriis*; i.e. it points out those who committed the injuries; and *Populi* is an Objective Gen. dependent also on *injuriis*; i.e. it points out those on whom the injuries were committed.—2. Adverbial Abl.: *Injuriā, Unjustly, undeservedly, without cause.*

in-jus-sus, sūs (only found in Abl. Sing.), m. [for *in-jub-sus*; fr. *in*, "not"; *jūb-ēo*, "to command"] ("A not commanding"; hence) *Without command*:—*in-jussu suo, without his command or order*; ch. 19.

in-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. [*in*, "in"; *nascor*, "to be born"] ("To be born in"; hence) Mentally: *To arise, or spring up, in the mind; to be produced.*

innātus, a, um, P. perf. of *innascor*.

innōcent-ia, iæ, f. [*innōcens*, *innōcent-is*, "innocent"] ("The quality of the *innōcens*"; hence) *Uprightness, integrity, innocence.*

inōp-ia, iæ, f. [*Inops*, *inōp-is*, "without means"] ("The quality, or state, of the *inōps*"; hence) *Want, lack, scarcity.*

in-ōpīna-ns, ntis, adj. [*In*, "not"; *opin(a)-or*, "to expect"]

Not expecting, off one's guard, unaware.

inquīrendo, Gerund *in* do fr. *inquiro*.

in-quīro, quīsivī, quīsītum, quīrere, 3. v. a. [for *in-quaero*; fr. *in*, "without force"; *quaero*, "to seek"] ("To seek or search after"; hence) Mentally: *Without object: To enquire, make enquiries.*

in-sciēns, scientis, adj. [*in*, "not"; *sciēns*, "knowing"] ("Not knowing"; hence) *Unaware, without one's knowledge.*

in-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [*in*, "after or upon"; *sēquor*, "to follow"] *To follow after or close upon; to pursue, press upon the fleeing enemy.*

insēquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of *insēquor*.

insīd-iæ, iārum, f. plur. [*insīd-ēo*, "to take up a position in a place"] ("A taking up of a position in a place"; hence) 1. *An ambush, ambuscade.*—2. *Artifice, plot, treachery.*

insign-e, is, n. [*insign-is*, "having a mark on it"] ("That which has a mark on it"; hence, "a distinctive mark," etc.; hence) *A standard, ensign.*

in-sign-is, e, adj. [*in*, "upon"; *sign-um*, "a mark"] ("That has a mark upon" it; hence) *Marked, remarkable, especial.*

in-sīllo, sīlī and sīlī, no sup., sīlire, 4. v. n. [for *in-salio*; fr. *in*, "upon"; *sāllo*, "to leap"] *To leap on or upon*;—at ch. 52 folld. by *in* with Acc.

insōlen-ter, adv. [for *insolent-ter*; fr. *insolens*, *insolent-is*, "insolent"] *Insolently.*

in-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for *in-stātūo*; fr. *in*, "without force"; *stātūo*, "to set"] ("To set, put, place";

hence, "to construct, build"; hence) Of persons: *To train up, instruct, etc.*—Pass.: *in-stītūor, stītātus sum, stītāi.*

instītū-tum, ti, n. [*instītū-o, "to institute"*] *Institution, custom*

in-stō, stīti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [*in, "upon"; stō, "to stand"*] ("To stand upon"; hence) 1. *To press hard, assail vigorously, etc.*—2. Of time: *To be close at hand, to be very near.*

instructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of instruo.

in-strūo, struxi, structum, strūere, 3. v. a. [*in, "without force"; strūo, "to build"*] ("To build"; hence) Of troops, *etc.*: *To arrange, draw up, form, etc.*—Pass.: *in-strūor, structus sum, strūi.*

intellectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of intelligo;—at ch. 86, supply *esse* with *intellecturum* [§ 158].

intel-līgo, lexi, lectum, līg-ere, 3. v. a. [*for inter-lēgo; fr. inter, "between"; lēgo, "to choose"*] ("To choose between"; hence) *To perceive, understand, comprehend.*

inter, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Between, among*;—*inter se, among themselves, i.e. mutually, one with another.*—2. Of time: *During*; ch. 86.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. a. [*inter, "between"; cēdo, "to go or come"*] ("To go, or come, between"; hence) 1. Of time: *To intervene.*—2. *To be, or exist, between.*

inter-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [*inter, "between"; clūdo (= claudio), "to shut"*] ("To shut, or close, a passage or way "between" two or more points; hence) *To cut off persons from supplies, etc.*—Pass.: *inter-clūdor, clūsus sum, clūdī.*

interclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intercludo.

inter-dīco, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. n. [*inter, "between"; dico, "to speak"*] ("To speak (to pronounce judgment, *etc.*) between"; hence, "to make a decree or order"; hence) With *Dat. of person and Abl. of place*: *To prohibit one from coming into a place; to shut one out from a place*; ch. 46.

inter-dū, adv. [*inter, "during"; dies, "day"*] *During the day, by day.*

interdum, adv. [*inter, "at intervals"; dum*] *Sometimes, occasionally.*

intēr-ēā, adv. [*for intēr-ēam; fr. inter, "between"; ēam, acc. sing. fem. of is*] ("Between that" and something else; hence) Of time: *Meanwhile; in the mean time*; cf. *interim.*

intēressem, imperf. subj. of intersum.

inter-fīcō, fēcī, fectum, fēcere, 3. v. a. [*for inter-ficō; fr. inter, "between"; fīcō, "to make"*] ("To make" something to be "between" the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) *To destroy; esp. to kill, slay, slaughter.*—Pass.: *inter-fīcor, fectus sum, fīcī.*

intēr-im, adv. [*inter, "between"; im=ēum, acc. masc. sing. of is*] ("Between that" and something else; hence) *Meanwhile, in the meantime*; cf. *interea.*

intermissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intermitto.

inter-mitto, misī, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. and n. [*inter, "apart"; mitto, "to make to go"*] ("To make to go apart"; hence) 1. *Act.:* *To leave off, or discontinue, for awhile; to interrupt the doing of a thing*;—*intermissā nocte, a night having inter-*

vened; ch. 27.—2. Neut.: *To leave a space or interval*.—Pass.: *inter-mittor*, missus sum, mitti.

internēc-ŷo, ŷōnis, f. [*internēc-o*, "to kill utterly"] ("A killing utterly"; hence) *Utter destruction, extermination*.

inter-pell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*inter*, "between"; *pell-o*, "to drive"] ("To drive, or impel," something between an object and its place of destination; hence) *To obstruct, hinder, molest, disturb*.

inter-pōno, pōsūi, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [*inter*, "between"; *pōno*, "to put"] ("To put between"; hence) *Of a pretext, reason, etc.: To allege, interpose, etc.*—Pass.: *inter-pōnor*, pōsitus sum, pōni.

interpōsitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *interpono*.

interpres, ētis, comm. gen. ("A go-between, agent"; hence) *An interpreter*.

inter-sum, ŷui, esse, v. n. [*inter*, "between"; *sum*, "to be"] *Of space, etc.: To be between, intervene*.

inter-vallum, valli, n. [*inter*, "between"; *vallum*, "the mound" of a camp, etc.] ("The space between the mound," etc., of a camp and the soldiers' tents; hence) *An interval of space; distance*.

intra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. *intērā*, abl. sing. fem. of *intērus*, "within"] *On the inside of, within*.

in-tūēor, tūitus sum, tūeri, 2. v. dep. [*in*, "at or upon"; *tūēor*, "to look"] *To look at or upon; to cast the eyes down upon*.

intūleram, intūlissem, pluperf. ind. and subj. of *infēro*.

in-vēnŷo, vēni, ventum, vēnŷre, 4. v. a. [*in*, "upon"; *vēnŷo*, "to come"] ("To come upon";

hence) *To find, discover, etc.*—Pass.: *in-vēnŷor*, ventus sum, vēnŷri.

inventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *invēnŷo*.

in-victus, victa, victum, adj. [*in*, "not"; *victus*, "conquered"]

1. *Unconquered, unvanquished*.—

2. *Not to be conquered, invincible*.

invitātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *invito*.

invito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To invite*.—Pass.: *invitor*, ātus sum, āri.

in-vī-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Not desiring"; hence) *Unwilling, reluctant, against one's will* [*in*, "not"; Sans. root *vī*, "to desire"].

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for *is-pse*; fr. *is*; suffix *pse*] *Self, very, identical*.—As Subst. m.: a. Sing.: *Himself*.—b. Plur.: *Themselves*.

Irā-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [*ira-scor*, "to be angry"] *Very angry or wrathful; full of rage or passion*.

īre, pres. inf. of 3. ec

ir-ridicūlo, adv. [for *in-ridicūle*; fr. *in*, "not"; *ridicūle*, "laughably, humourously"] *Not humourously, unwittingly; without wit or humour*.

is, ēa, id, pron. dem. [pronominal root *i*] 1. *This, that, person or thing just mentioned*. As Subst.: a. Sing.: (a) Masc.: *He*.—(b) Neut.: *It, that*.—b. Plur.: (a) Masc.: *Those just mentioned; they*.—(b) Neut.: *Those things*.—2. *Of such a nature or kind, such*.

Ita, adv.: 1. *Thus, in this way or manner, so*.—2. *In the following way or manner*.—3. *Accordingly* [akin to Sans. *iti*, "thus"].

Itāl-ŷa, ŷae, f. *Italy*; a country of Southern Europe [either *italós*, "a bull," or a man named *Italus*].

Itá-que, conj. [Ita, "thus"; quē, "and"] 1. *And thus, and so.*—2. *On this, or that, account; therefore.*

Item, adv.: 1. *So, even so, in like manner.*—2. *Also, likewise* [akin to Sans. *ittham*, "so"].

I-ter, tīnēris, n. [ēo, "to go," through root I] ("A going"; hence) 1. *Of troops: A march.*—2. *A journey.*—3. *A road, way.*

Itēr-um, adv. ("Beyond this, further"; hence) *Anew, afresh, a second time, again* [akin to Sans. *itar-a*, "the other"].

Itūrus, a, um, P. fut. of 3. eo; —at ch. 40 supply *esse* with *itur-um*.

jactātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *jacto*.

jac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [iāelo, "to throw"] 1. *Of the arms: To throw, or toss, about.*—2. *Of matters: To agitate, discuss.*—Pass.: *jac-tor*, tātus sum, tāri.

jam, adv. [prob. for *eam*, fr. *is*, "this"] 1. *At this time; now.*—2. *Already.*

jāba, a, f. *The mare of a horse.*

jābō, jussī, jussum, jābēre, 2. v. a. *To order, command, bid.*

jūdicāssent for *judicavis-sent*, 3. pers. plur. pluperf. subj. of *judico*.

jūdicāturns, a, um, P. fut. of *judico*;—at ch. 40 supply *esse* with *judicatoros*.

jūdic-um, ū, n. [jūdic-o, "to judge"] ("A judging"; hence) 1. *A trial.*—2. *Decree, decision.*—3. *Judgment, opinion.*

jū-dic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for *jur-dic-o*; fr. *jus*, *jūr-is*, "law"; *dic-o*, "to point out"] ("To point out what is law"; hence, "to pass judgment about"; hence) 1. *Act: a.*

To decide, determine.—b. *To deem, consider, judge.*—2. *Neut.: To settle, come to a decision or determination*; ch. 40.—Pass.: *jū-dic-or*, ātus sum, āri.

jūg-um, i, n. [jungo, "to join," root *JUG*] ("The joining thing"; hence, "the yoke" of draught animals; hence) 1. *Of mountains: A height, summit, ridge.*—2. *A yoke* formed by a spear fastened horizontally to the top of two other spears set upright in the ground, beneath which a vanquished force was compelled to pass in token of submission; ch. 7.

jū-mentum, menti, n. [for *jug-mentum*; fr. *jungo*, "to yoke," root *JUG*] ("The yoked thing"; hence) *A draught-animal; beast of burden.*

junctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *jungo*.

jungo, junxi, junctum, jung-ere, 3. v. a. *To join, unite.*—Pass.: *jungor*, *junctus sum*, *junxi* [akin to Gr. *ζεύω*, root of *ζεύωμαι*; and to Sans. root *YUJ*].

Jūra, æ, m. *Jura*; a mountain chain extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.

jū-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. n. ("To bind one's self morally"; hence) *To take an oath, to swear* [akin to Sans. root *YU*, "to bind"].

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which binds" morally; hence) 1. *Law, whether natural, human, or divine.*—2. *A right or privilege.*—3. *Power, authority* [akin to Sans. root *YU*, "to bind"].

jus-jūra-ndum, Gen. *juris-jura-ndi*, n. [*jus*, "a right"; *jur(a)-o*, "to swear"] ("A right to be sworn to"; hence) *An oath.*

jūst-itia, itis, f. [*just-us*, "just"] ("The quality of the *justus*"; hence) *Justice.*

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *jur-tus*; fr. *jus*, *jur-is*, "law"] ("Provided with *jus*"; hence)
1. Just.—**2. Proper, right.** **BS** (Comp.: *jus-tor*); Sup.: *jus-tissimus*.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre, 1. v. a. *To help, aid, assist.*

Kāl-endæ, endārum, f. plur. ("Things to be called out or proclaimed"; i.e. the Nones, whether they were to be on the fifth or seventh day of the month. The proclamation was always made by the Pontifices, on the first day of the month; hence called) *The Kalends* [*kāl-o*=καλω, "to call out"].

Lābīēnus, ēni, m. *Labienus*; a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.

lāb-or, ōris, m. ("The act of obtaining or getting"; hence) *Toil, exertion, labour* [akin to Sans. root *LABH* (whence also λαβ-, root of λα(μ)β-άνω, "to take"), "to obtain or get"].

lābōrans, ntis, P. pres. of *lābōro*.

lābōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [labor, "labour"]

1. Neut.: a. *To labour, toil.*—**b.** Of soldiers, etc.: *To be hard pressed; to be in difficulty or danger.*—**2. Act.:** *To labour at; to endeavour earnestly to effect or accomplish.*

lāc-esso, essivi or essii or essi, essitum, essere, 3. v. a. intens. ("To bite eagerly"; "to mangle"; hence) *To attack, fall upon, assault, assail* [akin to δάκνω; Sans. root *DAQ*, "to bite"].

lācrīma, æ (old form *dacrīma*), f. ("The biting thing"; hence) *A tear* [akin to Gr. δάκρυ; Sans. root *DAQ* or *DAQ*, "to bite"].

lācus, ūs, m. *A lake* [akin to λάκκος, "a pit, pond"].

lā-pis, pidis, m. *A stone* [akin to λᾶ-ας, "a stone"].

largiēndum, Gerund in *dum* fr. *largior*.

larg-iōr, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. [larg-us, "large"; hence, "bountiful"] ("To give bountifully"; hence) *To bribe.*

larg-iter, adv. [larg-us, "large"; hence, "extensive"] *Extensively, to a great extent, very much or greatly*:—*largiter posse, to be exceedingly powerful or influential.*

largi-tiō, tiōnis, f. [largi-or, "to bestow freely"] ("A giving bountifully or freely"; hence) In a good sense: *Liberality.*

lāt-e, adv. [lāt-us, "wide"] *Widely, extensively, far and wide.*

lātissimus, a, um; see 1. *latus*.

lāt-itūdo, itūdinis, f. [lāt-us, "wide"] ("The quality of the *latus*"; hence) *Width, breadth.*

Latobrigi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Latobrigi*; a Gallic people, probably situated on the Rhine.

lātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *fēro*.

1. lātus, a, um, adj. *Broad, wide.* **BS** Comp.: (*lāt-iōr*); Sup.: *lāt-issimus* [akin to Gr. πλατύς, Sans. *prithu*].

2. lātus, ēris, n. [prob. akin to *lātus*, "wide"] ("The extended thing"; hence) **1. A side.**—**2.** Of an army: *The flank*:—*latere aperto, on (their) open flank*, i.e. on their right flank, which was more exposed to the weapons of the enemy, in consequence of its not being protected by the shields of the soldiers; ch. 25.

laus, laudis, f. *Praise, commendation.*

lēgā-tiō, tiōnis, f. [lēg(a)-o, "to send on an embassy"] ("The sending on an embassy"; hence

1. *An embassy*.—2. *The persons attached to an embassy; delegates.*

lĕgā-tus, ti, m. [id.] ("One sent on an embassy"; hence)

1. *An ambassador*.—2. *Milit. t. t.: A lieutenant-general; a lieutenant.*

lĕg-ŷo, ŷonis, f. [lĕg-o, "to levy or enlist"] ("A levying or enlisting"; hence, "a body of troops levied," etc.; hence) *A Roman legion*, consisting of 10 cohorts of infantry, and a squadron of 300 cavalry.

lĕgŷōn-ārius, āris, ārium, adj. [lĕgŷo, lĕgŷōn-is, "a legion"] *Of, or belonging to, a legion; legionary.*

Lĕmannus, i, m. *Lemannus*; now the lake of Geneva.

lĕn-ŷtas, ŷtātis, f. [lĕn-is, "soft, smooth"; hence, "gentle"] ("The quality of the *lenis*"; hence) *Gentleness.*

Leuci, ŷrum, m. plur. *The Leuci*; a people of Gallia Belgica.

lex, lĕgis, f. [= leg-s; fr. lĕg-o, "to read"] ("That which is read"; hence, "a bill," i.e. a proposition reduced to writing and read (to the people) with a view to its being passed into law; hence) *A law, statute, decree, ordinance.*

liben-ter, adv. [for liben-ter; fr. libens, libent-is, "willing"] *Willingly.*

lib-er, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. ("Doing as one desires"; hence) *Free, unrestricted*, whether of persons or things [akin to Sans. root *LUBH*, "to desire"; whence, also, Gr. ἐλευθερός, "free"].

libĕrāl-ŷtas, ŷtātis, f. [libĕrāl-is, "liberal"] ("The quality of the *liberalis*"; hence) *Generosity, liberality.*

libĕr-e, adv. [1. libĕr] *Freely, i.e. unrestrictedly, without restraint.* *B-B* Comp.: libĕr-ŷus; (Sup.: libĕr-rime).

lib-ĕri, ĕrōrum, m. plur. (the

sing. only in late Lat.) ("The desired or loved ones"; hence) *Children* [akin to Sans. root *LUBH*, "to desire or love"].

libĕr-tas, tātis, f. [libĕr, "free"] ("The state or condition of the *libĕr*"; hence) *Freedom, liberty.*

licens, ntis, P. pres. of liceor. *lic-ĕo*, ŷi, ŷtum, ĕre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. *To be allowable; to be permitted or lawful.*

liceor, ŷtus sum, ĕri, 2. v. dep. *To bid at an auction.*

licet; see liceo.

Lingōnes, um, m. plur. *The Lingones*; a people of Celtic Gaul, whose chief town, Artodunum, is now called Langres.

ling-ua, uae, f. [ling-o, "to lick"] ("The licking thing"; hence) 1. *The tongue*.—2. *A language.*

lin-ter, tris, m. [perhaps lin-o, "to smear"] ("The thing smeared" with pitch; hence) *A boat, skiff.*

Liscus, i, m. *Liscus*; a chieftain of the *Ædul*.

littera, ae, f.: 1. Sing.: *A letter of the alphabet*.—2. Plur.: *A letter, epistle.*

lĕc-us, i, m. (Plur. lĕc-i, m., and lĕc-a, n.) ("That which is put, placed, or situate"; hence) *A place* [prob. akin to Gr. root *lex*, "to put"].

long-e, adv. [long-us, "long"; hence, "far off"] 1. Pos.: a. *Far off, at a distance*.—b. With Comparative and Superlative words: *By far, very much, greatly*.—2. Comp.: a. *Further*.—b. *To a greater distance than usual*.—3. Sup.: *Furthest.* *B-B* (Comp.: long-ŷus); Sup.: long-ŷissime.

long-inqu-us (triall.), a, um, adj. [for long-hinc-vus; fr. long-us, "long"; hinc, "hence"] ("Belonging to far hence";

hence) Of time : Of long duration or continuance ; long continued, long.

longissime ; see longe.

long-ītūdo, ītūdinis, f. [long-us, "long"] ("The quality of the longus"; hence) *Length*.

lon-gus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Long*.—2. Of time : *Distant, far off, remote*. **BS** Comp.: long-ior ; (Sup.: long-issimus) [probably akin to Sans. *dirgh-a*, "long"].

lōquendi, Gerund in di fr. loquor.

lōqu-or, ūtus (and lōc-) sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To speak, talk* [akin to Sans. root LAP, "to speak"].

lōquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of loquor.

Lūc-ŭs, ūi, m. [lux, lūc-is, "light"; hence, "the day"] "One belonging to the day," i.e. prob. "one born at break of day") *Lucius*; a Roman name.

lū-na, nā, f. [for luc-na; fr. lūc-ō, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon*.

lux, lūcis, f. [for luc-s; fr. lūc-ō, "to shine"] ("That which shines or is bright"; hence) 1. *Light*.—2. *The light of day, daylight*.

Magetobria, æ, f. *Magetobria*; a place of which the situation is unknown. By some it is conjectured to be the same as Bingham (the modern Bingen).

māg-is, comp. adv. [MAG, root of mag-nus] *More; in a greater or higher degree*. **BS** Sup.: maxīme (=mag-sime).

māgistr-ātus, ātus (Dat. magistratu, ch. 16), m. [magister, magistr-i, "master"] ("The office, or rank, of a magister"; hence) 1. *Magisterial office, magistracy*.—2. *A magistrate*.

magn-ītūdo, ītūdinis, f. [magn-us] ("The quality of the

magnus"; hence) *Greatness, magnitude, large size*.

magn-ōpĕre, adv. [for magno opere, the ablatives, sing. of magnus, "great," and ōpĕs, ōpĕrĕs, "work," respectively] ("With great toil," etc.; hence) *Greatly, very greatly, exceedingly*.

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: 1. *Great, large*.—2. Of sound, etc.: *Powerful, loud*.—3. In age: *Great, advanced, old*. **BS** Comp.: mājor (=māg-ior); Sup.: maxīmus (=mag-s-imus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. μέγ-ας, Sans. mah-a, "great"; fr. Sans. root MAH, originally MAGH, "to be great, powerful," etc.].

mājor, us, comp. adj.; see magnus.—As Subst.: mājōres, um, m. plur. *Ancestors, forefathers*.

mājōres, um; see major.

māl-e, adv. [māl-us, "bad"] *Badly; injuriously, hurtfully, to one's hurt*.

mālĕ-fic-ium, ūi, n. [for male-fac-ium; fr. mālĕ, "badly"; fācĭo, "to do"] ("A doing badly or evil"; hence) 1. *An evil deed, wickedness, offence, crime, bad action*.—2. *Mischief, hurt, harm*.

māl-us, a, um, adj. ("Dirty, black"; hence) *Bad of its kind*. **BS** (Irreg.) Comp.: pejor ; (Sup.: pessīmus) [akin to Sans. mal-as, "dirty"; Gr. μέλ-ας, "black"].

mandā-runt, for mandav-runt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of mando.

mandā-tum, tī, n. [mand(a)-o] ("A thing enjoined"; hence) *A command, order, etc.*

man-do, dāvi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [mān-us, "hand"; do "to put"] ("To put into one's hand"; hence) 1. *To enjoin, command*.—2. ("To commit, consign"; hence) With personal pron. in reflexive force, and

fugæ: To betake one's self to flight; ch. 12.—*Pass.: man-dor, dātus sum, dāri.*

mān-šo, si, sum, ěre, 2. v. n.
To remain, continue [mév-w].

mā-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A hand* [akin to Sans. root MĀ, "to measure"].

Marcomanni, ōrum, m. plur. ("March-men or Border-men") *The Marcomanni; a Germanic people* [Germ. mark (late Latin marka), *a march = boundary, border; mann, "a man"*].

Marcus, i, m. Marcus (usually written by abbreviation, M.); *a Roman prænomen* [marcus, "a crushing thing"; hence, "a large hammer"; akin to Sans. root MRID, "to crush"].

Mār-i-us, ii, m. [perhaps fr. mas, mār-is, "a male"] ("One pertaining to a mas; i.e. Manly, or Bold, One") *Marius (Caius); a celebrated Roman general, who was seven times consul.*

mātāra, æ, f. A Celtic javelin or pile.

mā-ter, tris, f. ("The producer" or "she that brings forth"; hence) *A mother* [akin to Gr. μή-τηρ, Sans. mā-trī, fr. root MĀ, in the meaning of "to produce"].

mātr-īmōnĭum, ĩmōnĭi, n. [mater, matr-is, "mother"] ("That which appertains to a mater"; hence) *Marriage, matrimony.*

Matrōna, æ, m. The Matrona (now Marne); *a river of Gaul, flowing into the Sequana (now Seine).*

mātūr-andus, a, um, Gerundive of maturo;—at ch. 37 supply esse with maturandum.

mātūr-e, adv. [matur-us] *Early, speedily, soon:—quam maturime, as speedily as possible;* ch. 38. *Comp.: mātūr-i-us;*

Sup.: (matur-issĭme, and) matur-rĭme.

mātūr-i-us, matur-rime; see mature.

mātūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [maturus, "quick"] *To hasten, quicken, or accelerate.*

mātūr-us, a, um, adj. Ripe.

maxīm-e, sup. adv. [maxim-us] *In the greatest or highest degree; very greatly; especially, chiefly.* *Comp.: māgis.*

1. maxim-us, a, um, sup. adj.:—quam maximum numerum, as large a number as possible; ch. 3; see magnus.

2. Maxim-us, i, m. [1. maxim-us] ("Greatest, or Very Great, One") *Maximus; a Roman cognomen.*

mēdiōcr-ĭter, adv. [mediocr-is, "moderate"] *Moderately:—non mediocriter, (not moderately, i.e.) excessively, in a very high degree; ch. 39.*

mēd-i-us, ĩa, ĩum, adj.: 1. Middle, mid.—2. The middle of that denoted by the subst. with which it is in attribution [akin to Gr. μέσ-ος; Sans. mad-ya].

mēmōr-ĭa, ĩæ, f. [mēmōr, "mindful"] ("The state, or quality, of the memor"; hence) *Memory, recollection, remembrance.*

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) *The mind, as being the origin of thought* [akin to Sans. mán-as, "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"].

mensis, is, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A month, as a measure of time* [akin to Sans. māsa, "a month"; fr. root MĀ, "to measure"].

mercā-tor, tōris, m. [merc-(a)-or, "to trade"] *A trader, merchant.*

mer-cē-s, dis, f. [for merced-s; fr. merx, mero-is, "gain"; cēl-o, "to come"] ("That which

comes as, or for, gain"; hence)

1. *Reward, recompense.* — 2. *Terms, condition.*

mēr-ēor, Itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep.: 1. *To deserve or merit.* — 2. With Adv.: *To act or conduct one's, etc., in the way denoted by the accompanying adverb* [akin to μερ or μορ, root of μείρ-ομαι, "to obtain by lot"].

mēri-dies, dlei, m. [for mēdī-dies; fr. mēdī-us, "middle"; dies, "day"] *Mid-day, noon.*

mēr-Itum, Iti, n. [mēr-ēor, "to deserve"] ("That for which one deserves" something; hence) *Desert, merit.*

mērītus, a, um, P. perf. of mereor.

Messāla, æ, m. *Messala (Marcus)*; a Roman consul.

mētīor, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. v. dep. *To measure, measure out for division, etc.* [root MET or MEN, akin to Sans. root MĀ, "to measure"].

Mettīus, Iti, m. *Mettius*; a Roman officer in Caesar's army.

mīles, Itis, comm. gen. *A soldier.*

mīlīt-āris, āre, adj. [mīles, mīlīt-is, "a soldier"] ("Pertaining to a miles"; hence) *Military, pertaining to war* :—res militaris, *military affairs, i.e. military science, etc.*

mill-e, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand* :—mille passūs, *a thousand paces, i.e. a (Roman) mile, estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile.*—As Subst.: **mill-īa**, Ium, n. plur.: **a. A thousand** :—with follg. gen.: hominum, ch. 4; with passūum (=mille passūs), ch. 2, etc.: *A mile* [akin to χίλ-τοι].

millīa, um; see mille.

mīnīm-e, sup. adv. [mīnīm-us] *In the least degree, by no means.*

mīnīm-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of mīnīm-us] *Very little, very slightly, not at all* :—minimum posse, *to have very little power or influence*; ch. 20.

mīnīm-us, a, um; see parv-us.

mīnor, us; see parvus :—in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131]; ch. 14.

mīnūendus, a, um, Gerundive of minuo.

mīn-ūo, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. n. *To grow, or become, less; to diminish* [root MIN, akin to mīn-or, and μιν-ύθω].

mīnus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of minor] 1. *Less* :—nihilo minus (sometimes written as one word, nihilominus), *by nothing the less, i.e. none the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.* — 2. To make an emphatic negation: *Not at all, in no degree* :—minus posse, *he was quite unable*; ch. 16.

mīrātus, a, um, P. perf. of miror.

mīror, rātus sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. ("To smile upon" in indication of approval; hence, "to admire"; hence) 1. *To wonder or marvel.* — 2. *To wonder, or marvel, at* [akin to Sans. root SMH, "to smile"].

mīr-us, a, um, adj. [mir-or, "to wonder"] *Wonderful, amazing, marvellous, etc.*

mīser, ēra, ērum, adj. *Wretched, miserable.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: miser-ior; (Sup.: miser-rīmus).

mīsērīor, us; see miser.

mīsēr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [miser, "wretched"] ("To be wretched for or on account of"; hence) *To lament, deplore, bewail.*

mīsī, mīsēram, perf. and pluperf. ind. of mitto.

missūrus, a, um, P. fut. of mitto :—at ch. 47 supply esse with missurum [§ 158].

missus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *mitto*:—at ch. 7 supply *esse* with *missum*; and at ch. 43, supply *sunt* with *missa* [§ 158].

mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To let, suffer, or allow to go.*—2. *To cause to go; to send;*—at ch. 11 with supine in *um* (*rogatum*) [§ 141, 5].—3. Of a missile: *To cast, hurl, launch.*—Pass.: **mittor, missus sum, mitti.**

mōdo, adv. Only, merely.

mō-dus, dī, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence, "measure, measurement"; hence) *A manner, method, way, mode* [akin to Sans. root *mā*, "to measure"; whence also *μέτρον*, "a measure"].

mōlītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *molo*.

mōl-o, ūi, Itum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To grind, crush, bruise corn.*—Pass.: **mōl-or, itus sum, i** [prob. akin to Sans. root *mṛid*, "to crush"].

mōn-ōo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to think"; hence) *To warn, advise, admonish.*—Pass.: **mōn-ōor, itus sum, ēri** [akin to Sans. root *MAN*; see *mens*].

mon-f, tis, m. [for *min-a*; fr. *mīn-ōo*, "to project"] ("That which projects or juts forth"; hence) *A mountain, mount.*

mōr-īor, tūs sum, i or Iri, 3. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root *mri*, "to die"].

mōr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [*mor-a*, "delay"] *To delay, i.e. to tarry, linger, stay.*

mor-s, tis, f. [*mōr-īor*, "to die"] ("A dying"; hence) *Death*:—*mortem sibi consciscere*; see *conscisco*.

mortūus, a, um, P. perf. of morior.

m-ōs, ōris, m. [prob. for *me-os*; fr. *mē-o*, "to go"] ("The going" one's own way; hence,

"a person's will"; hence) *Practice, usage, custom.*

mōtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of moveo.

mōv-ōo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. *To move, set in motion.*—Pass.: **mōv-ōor, mōtus sum, mōvēri.**

mūl-fer, ōris, f. *A woman.*

mult-ītūdo, Itūdōnis, f. [*mult-us*] ("The quality of the *nullus*"; hence) *A great number, a multitude.*

mult-um, adv. [adverbial acc. neut. of *mult-us*] *Much, greatly.*

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. Sing.: **a.** *Much*:—*multo*, adverbial abl. of *measuro* [§ 118]: *By much; far, far more, very much, etc.*—**b.** In collective force: *Many a; i.e. many, numerous.*—2. Plur.: *Many, numerous.*—As Subst.: **a.** *multi, ōrum, m. plur.:* *Many men, many.*—**b.** *multa, ōrum, n. plur.:* *Many things.*—3. Of time: *Much, or far, gone*:—*multo die, when much of the day was gone*; ch. 22: *ad multam noctem, (up to the night far gone; i.e.) until late at night*; ch. 26. *XXX* Comp.: *plūs*; Sup.: *plūrimus*, see *plūs* and *plūrimus* [perhaps akin to *πολλ-ός*].

mūn-lendus, a, um, Gerundive of mūnlo.

mūn-īo (old form *man-īo*), *Ivi or li, itum, īre, 4. v. a.* [*men-īa*, "walls"] ("To wall"; hence)

1. *To build a wall, or raise fortifications, around; to fortify.*—2. *To defend, protect, secure, guard.*

—Pass.: **mūn-īor, itus sum, Iri.**

mūn-l-īo, tīōnis, f. [*mūn-l-o*, "to fortify"] 1. *A fortifying, the act of raising fortifications.* 2. *A fortification, rampart, etc.*

mūn-ītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mūnlo.

mūn-us, ōris, n. *A gift, present.*

mūr-us, i, m. ("The encircling thing"; hence) *A wall of a city, etc.* [akin to Sans. root **MUR**, "to encircle"].

nactus, a, um, P. perf. of nanciscor.

nam, conj. For.

Nameius, ii, m. Nameius; an ambassador sent by the Helvetii to Cæsar.

nam-que, conj. [nam, "for"; suffix que] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly.*

na(n)c-iscor, nactus sum, nancisci, 3. v. dep.: 1. To get, obtain. — 2. To meet with, find [akin to Sans. root **NAQ**, "to attain"].

Nasūa, æ, m. Nasua; a chieftain of the Suevi.

nā-tiō, tiōnis, f. [na-scor, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence) *A nation, race of people.*

nā-tūra, turæ, f. [id.] ("A being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) *The nature, i.e. the natural property, etc., of a thing; natural situation or position of a country, etc.*

nāv-icūla, iculæ, f. dim. [nav-is, "a vessel"] *A small vessel; a boat, etc.*

nāvis, is, f. A ship, vessel [akin to Gr. *vaūs*; Sans. *naus*].

1. nē, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: No, not;—ne quidem, not even.— 2. Conj.: a. That not; lest.—b. After words denoting fear: That.—c. After words denoting a hindrance, etc.: That one, etc., should not, etc. do; from doing, etc. [prob. akin to Sans. *na*, "not"].

2. nē, enclitic and interrogative particle: Whether:—ne . . . an . . . an, whether . . . or whether . . . or whether.

nec; see neque.

nēcessāri-o, adv. [nēcessāri-

us, "necessary"] *Unavoidably, necessarily.*

nēcess-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [nēcesse, "needful"] ("Of, or belonging to, the *necesse*"; hence) **1. Needful, necessary.—2. Pressing, urgent.—3. Nearly related to one through natural ties.**—As Subst.: **necessarius, ii, m. A relative, kinsman.**

nēcess-ītūdo, Itūdīnis, f. [id.] ("The state of the *necesse*"; hence, "needfulness"; hence) **1. Relationship.—2. Friendship, intimacy.**

nec-ne, conj. [nec, "not"; ne, "or"] *Or not;—at ch. 50, corresponding to a preceding utrum; see utrum.*

nēc-o, āvi or ūi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To cause to perish"; hence) To kill.—Pass.: nēc-or, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root **NAQ**, "to perish"].

nēglectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of negligo.

neg-ligo, lexī, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. [for nec-lego; fr. nec, "not"; lego, "to gather"] ("Not to gather"; hence) *To neglect.*

nē-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To say no to"; hence) To deny:—negat se posse, he denies that he is able, i.e. he affirms, or says, that he cannot, etc.; ch. 8.—Pass.: nē-g-or, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root **AH** (*h=gh*), "to say"; with Lat. *ne*, "no," prefixed].

nēg-ōtium, ōtīi, n. [for nec-ōtium; fr. nec, "not"; ōtium, "leisure"] ("No leisure"; hence) *An affair, matter, business.*

Nemetes, um, m. plur. The Nemetes; a people of Gaul.

nē-mo, mīnis, comm. gen. [contr. fr. ne-homo; fr. nē, "not"; hōmo, "a person"] *No person, no one, nobody.*

nē-que (contracted nec), conj. [nē, "not"; que, "and"]

And not, nor:—*neque* (*nec*) . . . *neque* (*nec*), *neither* . . . *nor*.

nē-qui-quam, adv. [*ne*, "not"; *qui-quam*, adverbial abl. of *quisquam*, "any"] ("Not in any way"; hence) *In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly*.

nerv-us, *i*, m. ("A sinew, tendon"; hence) Plur.: *Might, power* [Gr. *νεῦρ-ον*].

neu; see *nēve*.

nē-ve (contracted *neu*), conj. *And not, nor* [*nē*, "not"; *ve*, akin to Sans. *ud*, "and"].

nex, *nē-is*, *f*. [for *nec-s*, fr. *nēc-o*, "to kill"] ("That which kills"; hence) *Death*; esp. *violent death*.

nīhil; see *nihilum*;—at ch. 11 with *Gen*.

nī-hīlum, *i* (apocopated *nī-hil*, contr. *nil*, indecl.), *n*. [for *nē-hīlum*; fr. *ne*, "not"; *hīlum* (= *fīlum*), "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence) *Nothing*.—*Nihilo*, with comp. words: *By nothing, i.e. In no degree or respect; not at all*:—*nihilo minus* (or as one word *nihilominus*, adv.), *not at all the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding*.

nīhīlo; see *nīhīlum*.

nil; see *nīhīlum*.

nī-sī, conj. [*ne*, "not"; *sī*, "if"] *If not; i.e. unless, except*.

nītor, *nīsus* or *nīsus sum*, *nīti*, 3. v. dep. ("To lean upon"; hence) With Abl.: *To rely, or depend, upon*.

nō-bīlis, *bīle*, adj. [*nō-sco*] ("That can be known or is known"; hence) 1. *Renowned, celebrated, famed*.—2. *Of noble birth, high-born*.—As Subst.: *nō-bīlis*, *i*, m. *A nobleman, noble*; ch. 44. *Бѣ* (Comp.: *nōbīl-ior*); Sup.: *nōbīl-issimus*.

nōbīlissimus, *a*, *um*, sup. adj.; see *nobilis*.

nōbīl-itas, *ītātis*, *f*. [*nōbīl-is*, "noble"] ("The state, or quality,

of the *nōbīlis*"; hence, "nobleness, nobility"; hence) *The nobility, the nobles*.

noctu, *f*. [abl. of obsolete *noctus*=*nox*] *By night; in the course of the night*.

noct-urnus, *urna*, *urnum*, adj. [*nox*, *noctis*, "night"] *Of, or belonging to, night; by night, nocturnal*.

n-ōlo, *ōlāi*, *olle*, v. irreg. [contracted fr. *ne, volo*; *nē*, "not"; *vōlo*, "to wish"] *To not wish, to be unwilling*.

nō-men, *mīnis*, *n*. [*no-sco*] "That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) 1. *A name*.

—2. *Purpose, design, etc.*:—*suo nomine*, *on his own account*; ch. 18.

nōmīnā-tim, adv. [*nōmīn* (a)o, "to name"] *By name, expressly*.

non, adv. *Not*.—Particular use: *non* placed before a negative word forms, in connection with it, a slight affirmative: *non nunquam*, or as one word, *nonnunquam*, (*not never, i.e. sometimes*; *non nullus*, or as one word, *nonnullus*, (*not none, i.e. some* [akin to Sans. *na* or *no*]).

non-ā-gīnta, num. adj. indecl. ("Ninth ten"; i.e.) *Ninety* [*nōn-us*, "ninth"; (a) connecting vowel; *gīnta*=*κόντα*="ten"].

non-dum, adv. [*non*, "not"; *dum*, "yet"] *Not yet*.

non-nullus, *nulla*, *nullum*, adj. [*non*, "not"; *nullus*, "none"; see *non*] *Some*.

non-nunquam, adv. [*non*, "not"; *nunquam*, "never"; see *non*] *Sometimes*.

Noreia, *ae*, *f*. *Noreia* (now *Nemeth*, in Styria); a town of Noricum.

Norica, *ae*; see *Noricum*.

Nōricum, *i*, *n*. *Noricum*; a country lying between the *Danube* and the *Alps*.—Hence, *Nōric-us*, *a*, *um*, adj. *Of, or belonging*

to, *Noricum*; *Norican*.—As Subst.: *Nōricā*, æ, f. *A woman of Noricum; a Norican*.

Nōricus, a, um, adj.; see *Noricum*.

nos, plur. of *ēgo*.

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos] *Our, our own, ours*.—As Subst.: *nostri*, ōrum, m. plur. *Our men*.

nōvem, num. adj. indecl. *Nine* [akin to Sans. *navan*].

nōvissimus, a, um; see *novus*.

nōvus, a, um, adj.: 1. *New*:—*novæ res*, *a change in the state, a revolution*.—2. Sup.: a. *Last*.—As Subst.: *nōvissimī*, ōrum, m. plur. ("The last"; hence) *Of soldiers: Those in the rear of an army, the rear*.—b. *Where a thing is last, the last part of a thing*: *novissimum agmen*, *the last part of an army on march, the rear*.  Sup.: *nōv-issimū*s [akin to Gr. *vēos*, and Sans. *nava*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night*;—for *ad multam noctem*, see *multus* [akin to *vúξ*, Sans. *nakta*].

nūbo, nupsi (and *nupta sum*), *nuptum*, *nūbere*, 3. v. a. and n. 'nub-es, "a cloud"] ("To cloud over"; hence, (Act.) "to cover"; (Pass. in reflexive force or Neut.) "To cover one's self"; hence, of a woman in reference to her putting on the bridal veil) *To marry or wed; to be married*.

nūd-us, a, um, adj. ("Ashamed"; hence) *Naked, bare* [Sans. root *NADSH*, "to be ashamed"].

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for *ne-ullus*; fr. *nē*, "not"; *ullus*, "any"] *Not any, none, no*; sometimes with Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].

num, interrog. particle: 1. In direct questions; without any corresponding force in Eng-

ish.—2. In indirect questions: *Whether*.

nūm-ērus, ēri, m. ("The distributed thing"; hence) *A number* [akin to *vēu-ω*, "to distribute"].

nun-c, adv. *Now* [akin to Gr. *νῦν* (Sans. *nu* or *nū*), "now"; c shortened fr. *ce*, demonstrative suffix].

n-unquam, adv. [for *ne-unquam*; fr. *ne*, "not"; *unquam*, "ever"] *Not ever, never*.

nū-per, adv. [for *nov-per*; fr. *nov-us*, "new"] *Newly, lately, recently, not long ago*.

nuptum, Supine in *um* fr. *nūbo*.

nuntīātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *nuntio*.

nuntī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*nuntī-us*] *To carry or bring intelligence about; to announce*.—Pass.: *nuntī-or*, ātus sum, āri.

nuntī-us, tīi, m. [perhaps contracted fr. *nov-ven-tūs*; fr. *nōv-us*, "new"; *vēn-īo*, "to come"] ("A person, or thing, newly come"; hence) 1. *A bearer of news or tidings; a messenger, courier, etc.*—2. *News or tidings; a message*.

nū-tus, tūs, m. [*nū-o*, "to nod"] ("A nodding"; hence) *Command, will*.

ōb, prep. gov. acc. ("Towards, at"; hence) *To indicate object or cause: On account of, for* [akin to *ἐπ-ί*; Sans. *ap-i*].

1. *ōb-ær-ātus*, āta, ātum, adj. [*ōb*, "upon"; *æs*, *ær-is*, "bronze"; hence, "money"] ("Provided with *æs* upon" one; hence) *Involved in debt*.—As Subst.: *ōbærātus*, i, m. *A debtor*.

2. *ōbærātus*, i; see 1. *ob-æratus*.

objectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of objicio.

ob-jīcīo, jīcī, jectum, jīcēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-jācīo; fr. ob, "before"; jīcīo, "to throw"] ("To throw before"; hence) 1. *To oppose*.—2. *To expose*.—Pass.: **ob-jīcīor**, jectus sum, jīcī.

ob-lī-visor, tus sum, visci, 3. v. dep. ("To be melted away" from the mind; hence) With Gen. [§ 133, a]: *To forget* [prob. ob, "without force"; root LI or LIV, akin to Sans. root LI, "to melt"].

ob-sēc-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-sacr-o; fr. ōb, "on account of"; sacr-a, "sacrifices"] ("To make an appeal for aid on account of sacrifices" offered; hence) *To beg, entreat, implore, beseech*:—at ch. 20, followed by ne with Subj.

observātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of observo.

ob-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. [ob, "without force"; servo, "to watch," etc.] *To watch, observe, mark*.—Pass.: **ob-servor**, servātus sum, servāri.

obses, Idīs, m. and f. [for obsid-s; fr. obsid-ō, "to stay, or remain," any where] ("One staying, or remaining," in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain any where as pledges for the faithfulness of another or others) *A hostage*.

ob-signo, signāvi, signātum, signāre, 1. v. a. [ōb, "without force"; signo, "to seal"] *To seal, put a seal upon a will, etc.*—Pass.: **ob-signor**, signātus sum, signāri.

obstrictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of obstringo.

ob-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringēre, 3. v. a. [ōb, "around"; stringo, "to bind"] ("To bind around or up"; hence) *Morally*:

To bind, attach, connect.—Pass.: **ob-stringor**, strictus sum, stringi.

obtentūrus, a, um, P. fut. of obtineo.

obtīnendus, a, um, Gerundive of obtineo.

ob-tīnō, tīnī, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. [for ob-tēnō; fr. ōb, "without force"; tēnō, "to hold"] ("To hold, or lay hold of," with the hands; hence) 1. *To hold or occupy*.—2. *To acquire, get possession of, obtain*.

occā-sus, sūs, m. [for occad-sus; fr. occid-o, "to set," through true root OCCAD] Of the sun, etc.: *The setting or going down*.

oc-cīdo, cīdī, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cādo; fr. ōb, "against"; cādo, "to strike," etc.] ("To strike against"; hence, "to strike to the ground"; hence) *To cut down, kill, slay, slaughter, etc.*—Pass.: **oc-cīdor**, cīsus sum, cīdī.

occīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of occīdor.—As Subst.: **occīsi**, orum, m. plur. *The slain*; ch. 26.

occul-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [occūl-o, "to hide"] *To hide, conceal*.—Pass.: **occul-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

occul-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] *Hidden, concealed, secret*.—Adverbial expression: *In occulto, Secretly, in secret*.

occūpandus, a, um, Gerundive of occūpo.

occūpātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of occūpo.—2. Pa.: *Busy, engaged, occupied*.

oc-cūp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cāp-o; fr. ob, "without force"; CĀP, root of cāp-īo, "to take"] 1. *To take or lay hold of, to seize*.—2. *To occupy, hold possession of*.—Pass.: **oc-cūp-or**, ātus sum, āri.

occurrendus, a, um, Gerundive of occurro;—at ch. 33

supply esse with *occurrendum* [§§ 158; 144, 1].

oc-curro, *curri* (rarely *cū-curri*), *cursum*, *curreō*, 3. v. n. [for *ob-curro*; fr. *ōb*, "up or towards"; *curro*, "to run"] ("To run up to"; hence) With *Dat.*: *To hinder, oppose, prevent.*

ōcēānus, 1, m. *The ocean* [ὠκεανος].

Ocēlum, 1, n. *Ocelum*; a town of Gallia Transalpina.

octo, num. adj. indecl. *Eight* [ὀκτώ].

octō-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for *octo-decem*; fr. *octo*, "eight"; *decem*, "ten"] *Eighteen*.

octō-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Eight-tens") *Eighty* [*octo*, "eight"; *ginta*=κοντα="ten"].

ōc-ŭlus, ŭli, m. ("The seeing thing"; hence) *An eye* [akin to Gr. ὀκ-ος, Sans. *aksh-a*; prob. fr. a lost verb *AKSH* (=ĪKSH), "to see"].

ōdi, *isse*, v. defect. *To hate.*

of-fendo, *fendi*, *fensum*, *fendēre*, 3. v. a. ("To strike against"; hence) *To mortify, vex, annoy, offend the feelings, etc.* [for *ob-fendo*; fr. *ōb*, "against"; obsol. *fendo*, akin to Sans. root *HAN*, "to strike"].

offen-siō, *sīōnis*, f. [for *offend-siō*; fr. *offend-o*, "to offend"] *A giving offence to; an offending, or displeasing, of.*

of-fic-ium, ŭi, n. [for *op-fāc-ium*; fr. (*ops*) *ōp-is*, "aid"; *fāc-iō*, "to perform," etc.] ("The performing, or rendering, of aid"; hence) 1. *A service incumbent on one; an obligation, duty, office, etc.*—2. *An official duty, office, etc.*

omn-ino, adv. [*omn-is*, "all"] 1. *Altogether, wholly.*—2. *In all.*

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. *Of a class: Every, all.*—b. *The whole of; all.*—2. Plur.: *All.*—As Subst.: a. *omnes*, *ium*,

comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all.*—b. *omnīa*, *um*, n. plur. *All things, every thing.*

ōpes, *um*; see *ops*.

ōportet, ŭit, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. (*It is necessary, fit, proper, right; (it) behoves.*

oppīdum, 1, n. *A town.*

op-port-ūnus, ūna, ūnum, adj. [for *ob-port-ūnus*; fr. *ōb*, "over against"; *port-us*, "a harbour"] ("Belonging to that which is over against the harbour"; hence) *Convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune.* [Comp.: *opportūn-ior*; Sup.: *opportun-issimus*.

opprīmendus, a, *um*, Gerundive of *opprimo*.

op-prīmo, *pressi*, *pressum*, *primēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ob-prēmo*; fr. *ōb*, "against"; *prēmo*, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) *To crush, overwhelm, overpower.*—Pass.: **op-prīmor**, *pressus sum*, *prīmi*.

oppugnandus, a, *um*, Gerundive of *oppugno*.

op-pugno, *pugnāvi*, *pugnātum*, *pugnāre*, 1. v. a. [for *ob-pugno*; fr. *ōb*, "against"; *pugno*, "to fight"] *To attack, lay siege to, besiege, a city, etc.*

op-s, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur, and the *Dat. Sing.* is found perhaps only once), f. [probably for *ap-s*, fr. root *AP*, whence *ap-iscor*, "to obtain"] ("The thing obtained"; hence) Mostly plural: *Means of any kind; wealth, riches, resources.*

optīm-e, sup. adv. [*optīm-us*, "best"] *In the best way; very or exceedingly well.*

optīm-us, a, *um*, sup. adj. *Best; very good or favourable.*

1. **ōpus**, ēris, n.: 1. *Work, labour.*—2. *A military work, fortification, etc.* [akin to Sans. *apas*].
2. **ōpus** (only in Nom. and

Acc.), n. indecl. *Need, necessity*.—In connection with some part of sum used as an Adj.: *Needful, necessary*;—at ch. 42, with Abl. sing. neut. of part. perf. pass.: *si quid opus esset facto, if anything was necessary (or should require) to be done* [§ 119, a].

ōrandī, Gerund in di fr. oro. **ōrā-tīo**, tīōnis, f. [or(a)-o, "to speak"] ("A speaking"; hence) *A speech, oration*.

ord-o, Inis, m. [ord-ior, "to weave"] ("A weaving"; hence) 1. *Arrangement, order*.—2. *A line, rank, of soldiers*.

Orgōtōrix, Igis, m. *Orgel-orig*; a noble of the Helvetii who formed a plan for the conquest of Gaul, with the view of obtaining the throne of that country. For this he was ordered to be brought to trial by his countrymen; but before his cause was heard he died, probably by suicide; ch. 4.

ōriens, ntis, P. pres. of **ōrior**:—In orientem solem, towards the rising sun, i.e. the East; ch. 1.

ōr-ior, tus sum, Iri, 3. and 4. v. dep. ("To stir or bestir one's self"; hence) 1. Of the heavenly bodies: *To rise, become visible*.—2. *To begin, commence* [prob. akin to **ōp-vūi**, "to stir up"].

ornā-mentum, menti, n. [orn(a)-o, "to adorn"] ("The adorning thing"; hence) *Ornament, decoration*.

ōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [os, ōr-is, "the mouth"] ("To use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) *To pray, beg, entreat, beseech*.

ortus, a, um, P. perf. of **orior**.

os-tendo, tendi, tensum, tend-ere, 3. v. a. [for obs-tendo; fr. obs (=ōb), "before or over against"; tendo, "to stretch out"] ("To stretch out or spread, over

against or before" one; hence) 1. *To show, exhibit, display*.—2. *To declare, set forth, make known*.

pābūlā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [pabul(a)-or, "to forage"] *A foraging, collecting of fodder*.

pā-būlum, būli, n. [pa-sco, "to feed"] ("That which effects the feeding"; hence) Of animals: *Food, fodder*.

pācātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of **pāco**.—2. Pa.: *Undisturbed, tranquil, in a state of peace*.

pāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pax, pāc-is, "peace"] *To bring into a state of peace or quietness; to tranquillize*.—Pass.: **pāc-or**, ātus sum, āri.

pæne, adv. *Nearly, almost*.
pāgus, i, m.: *A canton; i.e. 1. A district of the Gauls or Germans*.—2. *The people of a canton, etc.*:—(hic pagus unus), ch. 12.

pālam, adv. *Openly*.
pāl-us, ūdis, f. ("The thing having wet clay or mud"; hence) *A swamp, marsh* [hybrid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. πῆλ-ος, "clay"; ūd-us, "wet, moist"].

pando, pandi, pansum and passum, pandere, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go" wide; hence, "to spread out"; hence) 1. *To open, throw open*.—2. P. perf. pass.: Of the hair: *Dishvelled*; ch. 51. Pass.: **pandor**, pansus and passus sum, pandi.

par, paris, adj. *Equal*; sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

pārātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of **pāro**.—2. Pa.: *Ready, prepared*. **Comp.**: **pārāt-ior**; Sup.: **pārāt-issimus**.

pār-ōo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To come forth"; hence, "to appear" at a person's command; hence) *To obey*.

pār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

("To bring or put"; hence, with accessory notion of readiness) *To make, or get, ready; to prepare.*—Pass.: *pār-or*, ātus sum, āri [probably akin to *fép-ω*].

par-s, tis, f.: 1.: a. *A part, piece, portion, share, etc.*—b. With cardinal adjectives *pars* is sometimes used to point out a fraction consisting of one *part* less than the number of parts into which the whole is divided: —tres partes, (*three parts* out of four; i.e.) *three-fourths*; ch. 12.—2. *A quarter, side, direction, etc.*

par-vus, va, vum, adj. *Small, little.* ~~XXX~~ Comp. and Sup. irregular: *mīn-or*, "less"; *mīn-imus*, "least."

1. *passus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *pando*.

2. *pas-sus*, sūs, m. [for *pad-sus*; fr. *PAD*, root of *pando*, "to spread out"] ("A spreading out" of the feet in walking; hence) 1. *A step or pace.*—2. As a measure of length: *A pace* equal to five Roman feet; see *mille*.

pātens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of *pateo*.—2. *Pa.*: *Open, lying open, to attack, etc.*

pāt-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To lie, stand, or be open.*—2. *To stretch out, extend* [akin to Gr. *πετ-έννυμι*, "to extend"].

pā-ter, tris, m. ("A protector," also, "a nourisher") *A father*, as one who protects, etc. [akin to Gr. *πα-τήρ*, Sans. *pi-tri*, fr. root *PĀ*, "to protect, to nourish"].

pātior, passus sum, pāti, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To bear, endure.*—2. *To allow, permit, suffer* [akin to *παθ*, root of *πάσχω*].

paucus, a, um, adj.: 1. Sing.: *Small, whether in size or extent.*—2. Plur.: *Few.*—As Subst.: a. *pauci*, ōrum, m. plur. *Few persons, few.*—b. *pauca*, ōrum, n. plur. *Few things.*

Cæs. 1.

paul-ātim, adv. [*paul-us*, "little"] *By little and little; by degrees, gradually.*

paul-o, adv. [adverbial abl. of *paul-us*, "a little"] *By a little, a little, somewhat.*

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of *paul-us*, "little"] *A little, somewhat.*

pāx, pācis, f. [for *pac-s*; fr. root *PAO*, or *PAG*, whence *pāc-iscor*, "to bind, to covenant"; *pango*, "to fasten"] ("The binding, or fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace.*

peccandi, Gerund in *di* fr. *pecco*.

pecco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To do amiss, commit a fault, transgress, offend, do wrong.*

pēd-es, Itis, m. [for *pēd-i-t-s*. fr. *pes*, *pēd-is*, "a foot"; (t) epenthetic; *I*, root of *ēo*, "to go"; ("One that goes on foot"; hence, *A foot-soldier.*—Plur.: *Infantry.*

pējor, us; see *malus*.—As Subst. n.: *pejus*, *A worse thing*; ch. 31 [§ 156, (1)].

pello, pēpūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) *To rout, beat, put to flight.*—Pass.: *pellor*, pulsus sum, pelli [akin to Sans. root *PAL*, "to go"].

pendo, pēpendi and pendi, pensum, pendere, 3. v. a. [prob. akin to *pend-eo*, "to hang"] ("To cause to hang, to suspend"; hence) 1. *To weigh, weigh out.*—2. *To pay*;—see, also, *pēna*.

pēr, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, through the midst of.*—2. *All over or along.*—3. *Through, by, by means of.*

percunctā-tio, tiōnis, f. [percunct(a)-or, "to enquire"] *An enquiring, enquiry.*

per-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [per, "through"; *dūco*, "to lead"] ("To lead through"; hence, "to conduct

or bring" a person to a place, etc.; hence) Of a ditch, building, etc.: *To bring, carry, etc.*

pēr-ōo, ivi or ii, Itum, Ire, v. n. irreg. [pēr, "through"; ōo, "to go"] ("To go through"; hence) *To perish, lose one's life, die.*

per-fācīlis, fācīle, adj. [pēr, in "augmentative" force; fācīlis, "easy"] *Very easy*;—at ch. 8 with Supine in u (§ 141, 6).

perfectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perficio.

perfōrendus, a, um, Gerundive of perfōro.

per-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [pēr, "without force"; fēro, "to bear"] *To bear, submit to, endure.*

per-ficīo, fēcī, fectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for per-fācīo; fr. per, "completely"; fācīo, "to make"] ("To make completely"; hence) 1. *To accomplish, execute, carry out.*—2. *To complete.*—Pass.: per-ficīor, fectus sum, fici.

per-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, frīngere, 3. v. a. [for per-frango; fr. pēr, "through"; frango, "to break"] *To break through.*

per-fūg-a, æ, m. [per-fūg-īo, "to desert"] *A deserter to the enemy.*

per-fūgīo, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgēre, 3. v. a. [pēr, "quite"; fūgīo, "to flee"] ("To flee quite, or thoroughly" somewhither; hence) 1. *To flee for refuge.*—2. *To go over, or desert, to the enemy.*

pericul-ōsus, ōsus, ōsum, adj. [pericul-um, "danger"] *Full of danger, dangerous, perilous.*

per-ecūto, ēci, m. irreg. pēr-ī-or, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence) 1. *A trial, experiment, attempt*;—with Objective Gen.: periculum facere (alicujus), *to make trial of one, to try one, put one to the test.*—2. *Danger, peril.*

pēritissimus, a, um; see pēritus.

pērī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsol. pērī-or, "to try"] ("Having tried"; hence) With Gen. (§ 182): *Acquainted with, skilled in, etc.* pērīt-ior (Comp.: pērīt-ior); Sup.: pērīt-issimus.

per-mānēo, mansi, mansum, mānēre, 2. v. n. [pēr, "to the end"; mānēo, "to stay"] *To stay to the end; to continue, endure, remain*;—at ch. 82, permanere is the Historic Inf. (§ 140, 2).

permīssus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permitto.

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [pēr, "through"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let, or suffer, to go through"; hence) *To give leave, or permission, to; to permit or allow*;—sometimes with Dat. (§ 106 (3)).—Pass.: per-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

permōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permōvēo.

per-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [pēr, "thoroughly"; mōvēo, "to move"] ("To move thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To influence, affect, move deeply.*—2. *To induce, persuade, prevail upon.*—Pass.: per-mōvēor, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

pernīc-īes, īel, f. [for per-nēc-īes; fr. pernēc-o, "to kill utterly"] ("A killing utterly"; hence) *Destruction, ruin.*

per-paucus, paucus, paucum, adj. [pēr, "very"; pauc- "little"] 1. Sing.: *Very little.*—2. Plur.: *Very few.*

perpētū-o, adv. [perpētū-us, "constant"] *Constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually.*

per-pēt-ūus, ūus, ūum, adj. ("Extending through"; hence) 1. *Constant, perpetual.*—2. *Whole, entire* [pēr, "through"; root pēr-, akin to per-āvripi, "to extend"; and to pāt-ōo, "to lie open"].

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. v. a. [per, "through"; rumpo, "to break"] *To break, or burst, through.*

persōquens, ntis, P. pres. of persequor.

per-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [per, in "augmentative" force; sēquor, "to follow"] *To follow perseveringly, to continue to follow.*

persēquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of persēquor.

persēvēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [persēvēr-us, "very strict"] ("To strictly abide by, or adhere to," a thing; hence) *To persist, persevere.*

per-solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, solvĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; solvo, "to pay"] ("To pay thoroughly"; hence) *Of punishment: To pay; see poena.*

perspectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perspicĭo.

per-spīcĭo, spexi, spectrum, spīcĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-spĕcĭo; fr. per, "thoroughly"; spĕcĭo, "to see"] ("To see thoroughly"; hence) *To ascertain, learn.*—Pass.: **per-spīcĭor**, spectus sum, spīci.

per-suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, suādĕre, 2. v. a. [per, "thoroughly"; suādĕ, "to advise"] ("To advise thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To convince, persuade, induce.*—2. With Dat. of person and Acc. of neut. pron.: *To convince, or persuade, a person of or about a thing; ch. 2.*—Pass.: **per-suādĕor**, suāsus sum, suādĕri.

persuāsūrus, a, um, P. fut. of persuadeo.

persuāsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of persuādĕo.

per-terrĕo, terrūi, terrĭtum, terrĕre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; terrĕo, "to frighten"] *To frighten thoroughly; to strike with terror, terrify greatly.*—Pass.:

per-terrĕor, terrĭtus sum, terrĕri.

perterrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perterrĕo.

pertĭnāc-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [pertĭnax pertĭnāc-ĭs, "obstinate"] ("The quality of the *pertinax*"; hence, *Obstinacy, pertinacity.*

per-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnĕre, 2. v. n. [for per-tĕnĕo; fr. pĕr, "thoroughly"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To reach, or extend, to a place.*—2. *To belong, relate or have reference to.*

per-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, 1. v. a. [pĕr, "utterly"; turbo, "to disturb"] 1. *To disturb utterly, to throw into great confusion.*—2. *To discompose, embarrass.*—Pass.: **per-turbor**, turbātus sum, turbāri.

per-vĕnĭo, vĕni, ventum, vĕnire, 4. v. n. [pĕr, "quite"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come quite" to a place, etc.; hence) *To reach or arrive; to come up, etc.; at ch. 12 with ad.*

pes, pĕd-ĭs, m. ("The going thing"; hence) *A foot, whether of persons, etc., or as a measure: pedem referre, (to carry back the foot, i.e.) to retire, retreat; ch. 25 [akin to πούς, ποδ-ός; and to Sans. pad, fr. root PAD, "to go"].*

pĕtens, ntis, P. pres. of peto.

pĕt-o, ĭvi and ĭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. v. a. ("To fly" towards; hence) *To seek, i.e. to ask, beg, solicit, entreat [akin to Sans. root PAT, "to fly"].*

phālanx, ngis, f. *A phalanx* [φάλαγξ].

pī-lum, ĭi, n. ("The grinding, or pounding, thing"; hence, "a pestle" of a mortar; hence) *A heavy javēlin used by the Roman infantry [akin to Sans. root PIEH, "to grind or pound"].*

Pis-o, ōnis, m. [pis-o = pins-o, "to pound or bray" in a mortar]

("The Pounder, The Mortar") *Piso*; a Roman cognomen in the Gens Calpurnia: 1. Lucius Piso, a lieutenant-general of Cassius, slain by the Helvetii of the Pagus Tigurinus.—2. Lucius Piso, grandson of no. 1. and father-in-law of Cæsar.—3. Marcus Piso, consul with M. Messala.

plác-ëo, *fi*, *itum*, *ëre*, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be pleasing or agreeable; to please*.—2. Impers.: With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *Placuit*, *It pleased*, or *seemed good to; it was resolved or determined by* [perhaps akin to Sans. root *prî*, "to please," also "to love"; whence Gr. $\phi\lambda\epsilon\omega$].

plân-itëes, *itëi*, f. [*plân-us*, "flat"] ("A being flat"; hence) *A flat or even surface; a plain*.

plëb-s, *is*, f. *The multitude or mass; the populace* [akin to Gr. $\pi\lambda\eta\theta\text{-}os$, "a multitude"].

plërumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of *plërusque*, "the greater part of"] *For the most part, generally*.

plürim-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of *plurim-us*] *Most*.

plû-rîmus, *rîma*, *rînum*, sup. adj. [*plë*, root of *plë-o*, "to fill"; (i) connecting vowel; *sî-mus*, superl. suffix = *plë-i-sîmus*; changed as follows: *plëi-sîmus*, *pli-sîmus*, *plôi-sîmus*, *plôi-rîmus*, *plû-rîmus*] ("Most, or very, full"; hence) 1. Sing.: *Very much*.—2. Plur.: *Very many, most numerous*.

1. *plûs*, *plûris* (Plur. *plûres*, *plûra*), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. *plë-or*; *plë*, root of *plë-o*, "to fill"; comparative suffix "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) *More*;—at ch. 20, in neut. with Gen. of "thing (doloris) measured" [§ 131].

2. *plus*, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. *plus*] *More*.

pœna, *æ*, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence) *Compensation*,

expiation, satisfaction:—*pœnas dâre*, *pendëre*, *persolvëre*, etc., (to give, or pay, satisfaction, i.e.) to undergo punishment, pay the penalty, etc.;—*pœnas repetere*, (to re-seek satisfaction, i.e.) to inflict punishment [$\pi\omicron\iota\nu\eta$, akin to Sans. root *pû*, "to purify"].

pol-lieðor, *liectus sum*, *liecëri*, 2. v. dep. [for *pot-lie-ðor*; fr. inseparable prefix *pôt*, "much"; *lieðor*, "to bid" at an auction] ("To bid much or largely"; hence) *To hold forth, or promise, a thing*.

pollicëtus, *a*, *um*, P. perf. of *pollicëor*.

põno, *põsüi*, *põsütum*, *põnëre*, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. *posüno* (i.e. *po*, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; *süno*, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root *pos*] 1. *To put, place, or set*.—2. Of a camp: *To pitch*.—3. *To appoint, assign*.

pon-s, *tis*, m. ("A road" as "that which serves for going" over water, etc.; hence) *A bridge* [akin to Sans. *pathin* for *panthan*, "a road"; fr. root *PATH*(= *PAD*), "to go"].

põposci, perf. ind. of *posco*.
põpülä-tïo, *tïönis*, f. [*popul*(a)-or, "to lay waste"] *A laying waste, a ravaging, ravage*.

põpül-or, *ätus sum*, *äri*, 1. v. dep. [*põpül-us*, "a people"] ("To spread, or pour, people" over a country; hence) *To lay waste, ravage, devastate*.

põ-pül-us, i. m. ("The many"; hence) *The people* [probably for *pol-pol-us*; fr. $\pi\omicron\lambda\text{-}\upsilon\varsigma$ ("many"), reduplicated].

portätûrus, *a*, *um*, P. fut. of *porto*.

por-to, *tävi*, *tätum*, *täre*, 1. v. a. *To carry, convey* [prob. akin to $\phi\epsilon\rho\text{-}\omega$].

portor-ium, *ii*, n. [obso].

porter = portitor, "a carrier"] ("A thing pertaining to a carrier"; hence) *A toll, or impost, paid on goods carried through a country.*

posco, pōposci, no sup., poscēre, 3. v. a. *To require, demand.*

pōsitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pono.

posse-sio, slōnis, f. [for possed-sio; fr. possidēo, to "possess," through true root POSSED] ("A possessing"; hence) *A possession, occupation.*

pos-sidēo, sōdi, sessum, sid-ēre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sēdēo; fr. pōt (inseparable prefix, "much"; sēdēo, "to sit")] ("To sit much" in a place, etc.; hence) 1. *To have and hold; to be master of; to own or possess.*—2. *To take, or hold, possession of.*

possum, pōtūi, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pōtis, "able"; sum, "to be"] *To be able, or powerful; to have power to do, etc., something; (I, you, he, etc.) can, etc.*

post, adv. and prep. [perhaps contracted from pōne ("behind") est, "it is"] 1. Adv.: *Of time: Afterwards, after, later, etc.*—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. *Of place: After, behind.*—b. *Of time: After, subsequent to.*

post-ēa, adv. [probably for post-eam; i.e. post, "after"; ēam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this," "that"] *After this or that; afterwards.*—In combination with quam, or as one word; *After that.*

postēa-quam; see postea.

post-ērus, ēra, ērum, adj. [post] *Coming after, following, next.*

post-quam (also written as two words, post quam), conj. [post, "after"; quam, "that"] *After that, when, as soon as.*

postr-i-die, adv. [contr. fr.

postēr-i-die; i.e. postēr-o die; the respective ablatives of postēr us, "following"; dies, "day"; with (i) connecting vowel] *On the day after, on the following day, on the morrow;*—at ch. 23, with following Gen. The adverbs postridie, pridie, tum, tunc, are sometimes followed by a Gen.: postridie and pridie are also followed by an acc., usually that of the name of the Roman divisions of a month, or of festivals.

postulandi, Gerund in di fr. postulo.

1. postulā-tum, ti, n. [postul(a)-o] Mostly plur.: *A thing demanded; a demand.*

2. postulātum, Sup. in um fr. postulo; ch. 31.

postūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [usually considered akin to posco] *To ask, demand, request, require, desire.*

pōtens, ntis, (part. pres. of possum; but found only as) adj. *Mighty, powerful, strong, potent, etc.* ~~potē~~ (Comp.: pōtentior); Sup.: pōtentissimus.

pōtent-ātus, ātus, m. [pōtens, pōtent-is, "powerful"] ("The condition of the potens"; hence) *Political power, dominion, rule, command.*

pōtent-ia, iæ, f. [id.] ("A being potens"; hence) 1. *Might, force, power.*—2. *Authority, sway, influence.*

pōtentissimus, a, um; see potens.

pōtes-tas, tātis, f. [for pōtent-tas; fr. pōtens, pōtent-is, "powerful"] ("The quality of the potens"; hence) 1. *Power.*—2. *A possibility, opportunity:* potestatem sui facere, *to give, or present, an opportunity (of himself, i.e.) of fighting with him;* ch. 40.

pōt-ior, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. [pōt-is, "powerful"] ("To

become powerful over"; hence) *To become master of; to obtain, get possession of; at ch. 8 with Gen. [§ 183]; and at chapters 2, 26, with Abl. [§ 118, a, (1)].*

pōtītus, a, um, P. perf. of *potior*.

pōtī-us, comp. adv. [adverbial nenter of *poti-or*, "preferable"] *Preferably, rather, more:—potius quam, rather than.*

præ, prep. gov. abl. [akin to *pro*, "before"] ("Before"; hence) *In comparison of, compared with;—at ch. 32 supply fortunā with præ reliquorum.*

præcāvendus, a, um, Gerundive of *præcaveo*;—at ch. 38 supply *esse* with *præcavendum sibi* [§§ 158; 144, 1. a].

præcāvēō, cāvi, cautum, cāvēre, 2. v. n. [*præ*, "before," "beforehand"; *cāvēō*, "to take heed"] *To take heed beforehand; to beware, be on one's guard.*

præcēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. a. [*præ*, "before"; *cēdo*, "to go"] ("To go before, or precede," a person; hence) *To surpass, excel.*

præceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *præcipio*.

præcipiō, cēpi, ceptum, cēpēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for *præcāpio*; fr. *præ*, "beforehand"; *cāpio*, "to take"] ("To take beforehand"; "to give rules, or precepts, about" a thing; hence) 1. *To enjoin, direct, order, bid, command.*—2. Impers. Pass.: *Præceptum erat*, *It had been enjoined or commanded.*—Pass.: *præcipior*, ceptus sum, cēpi.

præcipiū-e, adv. [*præcipuus*, "special"] *Especially.*

prædicō, dicāvi, dicātum, dicāre, 1. v. a. [*præ*, "publicly"; *dicō*, "to proclaim"] *To proclaim publicly; to declare, publish, announce.*

præfēc-tus, ti, m. [for *præ-*

factus; fr. *præficiō*, "to set before," through true root *PRÆ-FAC*] ("One set before or over" some persons or things; hence) *A prefect, commander.*

præficiō, fēci, fectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for *præ-ficō*, fr. *præ*, "before"; *ficiō*, "to make"] ("To make before"; hence) *To set, or place, over; to appoint to the command of.*

præmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *præmitto*.

præmitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [*præ*, "before"; *mitto*, "to send"] *To send before or forwards; to send in advance.*—Pass.: *præmittor*, missus sum, mitti.

præm-ium, īi, n. [for *præ-ēm-ium*; fr. *præ*, "before"; *ēm-o*, "to take"] ("A taking before or above" others; hence, "profit, advantage"; hence) *Reward, recompense.*

præopto, optāvi, optātum, optāre, 1. v. a. [*præ*, "beyond or more than"; *opto*, "to wish"] *To wish for, or choose, the rather; to prefer.*

præpōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [*præ*, "before"; *pōno*, "to put"] ("To put before"; hence) *To set over as commander, etc.*—Pass.: *præpōnor*, pōsitus sum, pōni.

præscribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [*præ*, "before"; *scribo*, "to write"] ("To write before or in front"; hence) *To order, appoint, direct, prescribe.*

præscrip-tum, ti, n. [for *præscrib-tum*; fr. *præscribo*, "to order"] ("That which is ordered"; hence) *An order, command.*

præ-s-ens, entis (abl. sing. usually present of persons, present of things), adj. [*præ*, "before"; *a-um*, "to be"] ("That is before" one; hence) *Present.*

præsent-ia, *læ*, f. [*præsens*, *præsent-is*, "present"] *A being present, presence.*—Phrase: In *præsentia*, *For the present, at present*; ch. 15.

præ-ser-tim, *adv.* [*præ*, "before"; *sér-o*, "to arrange"] ("By an arranging before"; hence) *Especially, particularly.*

præsid-ium, *li*, n. [*præsid-ēo*, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence) 1. *Protection, defence.*—2. *A protecting force, garrison, etc.*

præ-sto, *stīti*, *stītum*, *stāre*, 1. v. n. and a. [*præ*, "before"; *sto*, "to stand"] ("To stand before or in front"; hence) 1. Neut.: With Dat.: *To be superior to; to surpass, excel.*—2. Act.: *To give, supply, furnish.*

præ-sum, *fūi*, *esse*, v. n. [*præ*, "before"; *sum*, "to be"] ("To be before" a thing or person; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (4); § 107, b]: 1. *To be set over; to have the charge, or command, of.*—2. *To have the charge of, to preside over.*

præ-ter, *prep.* gov. acc. [*præ*, "before"; demonstrative suffix *ter*] 1. *Past, beyond.*—2. *Besides, in addition to.*—3. *Except.*

præter-ēā, *adv.* [for *prætereā*; fr. *præter*, "beyond"; *eam*, acc. sing. fem. of *præ*, "this"] ("Beyond this"; hence) *Besides, moreover, further.*

prætōrī-tus, *ta*, *tum*, *adj.* [*prætērēo*, "to go by," through true root *PRÆTERI*] ("Gone by"; hence) In time: *Past.*—As Subst.: *pnæterīta*, *ōrum*, n. plur. *Things past, the past.*

præ-tor, *tōris*, m. [contracted fr. *præi-tor*; fr. *præō*, "to go before," through true root *PRÆI*] ("One who goes before"; hence, "a leader, chief"; hence) *A prætor; a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of jus-*

tice. At the end of his year of office he was usually sent to some province as its governor.

prætōr-ius, *ia*, *ium*, *adj.* [*prætor*, *prætōr-is*, "a commander, general"] *Of, or belonging to, a prætor; prætorian:*—*prætoria cohors, a prætorian cohort, i.e. the cohort attached to a general as his body-guard.*

præces, *um*; see *prex*.

præ-hendo, *hendī*, *hensum*, *hendēre*, 3. v. a. *To lay hold of firmly; to seize, grasp.*—Pass.: **præ-hendor**, *hensus sum*, *hendī* [for *præ-hendo*; fr. *præ*, in "augmentative" force; *obsol.* *hendo*, "to lay hold of"; akin to *χαρδ-άωω*, "to hold"].

præmo, *pressi*, *pressum*, *præm-ēre*, 3. v. a. ("To press or squeeze"; hence) 1. In war, etc.: *To press hard or close.*—2. *To vex, harass, beset with difficulties, etc.*—Pass.: **præmor**, *pressus sum*, *præmi*.

prændo, *prendi*, *prensum*, *prændēre*, 3. v. a. *A contracted form of prehendo; see prehendo.*

præ-tiūm, *tīi*, n. ("That which buys"; hence, "money"; hence) *Price, cost* [akin to *πρί-ασθαι*, "to buy"].

præx, *præc-is* (Nom. and Gen. Sing. *obsol.*; mostly in plur.), f. [for *præc-s*; fr. *præc-or*, "to ask"] ("The asking thing"; hence) *A prayer, request, entreaty, petition.*

præ-die, *adv.* [for *præ-die*; fr. *præ*, "before"; *die*, abl. sing. of *diēs*, "day"] *On the day before:*—at ch. 47 with Gen.; see *postridie*.

præm-o, **præm-um**, *adv.* [*præm-us*, "first"] *At first, in the first place:*—*quam primum, as soon as possible.*

præm-um; see *præmo*.

præ-mus, *ma*, *mum*, *sup. adj.* [for *præ-mus*; fr. *præ*, "before" with superlative suffix *mus*] ("That is most before, foremost";

hence) 1. *First, the first*.—2. Of time: ("First, earliest"; hence) *When a thing is first or earliest*; i.e. *the first part, commencement, beginning, etc., of a thing*:—*primâ luce, at day-break or dawn*.—3. In order, rank, etc.: *The first, principal, etc.*: *Prince*: In *primis, Principally, especially*.

1. *prin-cep-s, cîp-is, adj.* [for *prim-cap-s*; fr. *prim-us, "first"*; *cap-io, "to take"*] ("Taking the first" place or "taken first"; hence) 1. *First, whether in order or time*.—2. Of rank, etc.: *The first, principal, chief*.—As Subst.: *princeps, îpis, m. A chieftain; a chief person, leading man*.

2. *princeps, îpis*; see 1. *prin-ceps*.

prin-cip-â-tus, â-tus, m. [*prin-ceps, prin-cip-is, "a chief"*] ("The state, or condition, of the *princeps*"; hence) 1. *The first or chief place; the pre-eminence*.—2. *Chief authority, chieftainship, the chief or first rank*.

pris-tî-nus, tî-na, tî-num, adj. [obso. *pris, "before"*] 1. *Former*.—2. *Old, ancient*.

pri-us, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *prior, "before"*] *Before, sooner*:—*prius quam* (or, as one word, *priusquam*), *sooner than, before that*.

priusquam; see *prius*.

priv-â-tus, ta, tum, adj. [*priv(a)-o, "to make prius," i.e. "single"*] ("Made single" from others; hence, "of, or belonging to, an individual person"; hence) *Private*.

prô, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *Before, in front of*.—2. *For, in behalf of, in favour of*.—3. *For, in the place of, instead of*; esp. in connection with the title of any officer to denote his substitute; e.g. *pro pretore, ch. 21*.—4. *In propor-*

tion to, in comparison with.—5. *In accordance with, conformably to*.—6. *As, just as, for*.

prôb-o, âvi, âtum, âre, l. v. a. [*prôb-us, "good"*] ("To represent as *probus*"; hence) *To prove, demonstrate*.

pro-cê-do, cessi, cessum, cêd-ère, 3. v. n. [*pro, "forward"*; *cê-do, "to go"*] *To go forwards, advance*.

prô-cessi, perf. ind. of pro-cedo.

Procillus, i, m. Procillus (*Caius Valerius*); see *Caburus*.

pro-cur-ro, cû-curri and curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [*pro, "forwards"*; *cur-ro, "to run"*] *To run forwards, advance with a run or rapidly*.

prô-d-ê-o, îvi or îi, îtum, îre, v. n. [*pro, "forth or forwards"*; *d, epenthetic*; *eo, "to go"*] *To go, or come, forth or forwards; to advance*.

prod-undus, a, um, Gerundive of prodco.

prô-do, dîdi, dîtum, dê-re, 3. v. a. [*pro, "forth or forwards"*; *do, "to put"*] ("To put forth"; hence) *To hand down, transmit*.

prô-dû-co, duxi, ductum, duc-ère, 3. v. a. [*pro, "forward"*; *dû-co, "to lead"*] *To lead forwards or forth*.

prœ-lium, îi, n. A battle, engagement:—*prœlium committere, to engage in battle*.

prô-fê-cisse, perf. inf. of proficio.

prô-fec-tio, tîô-nis, f. [for *prô-fae-tio*; fr. *prô-fê-scior, "to set out," through true root PROFAC*] *A setting out, departure*.

prô-fec-tus, a, um, P. perf. of prô-fê-scior.

prô-fê-cî-o, fê-el, fectum, fê-ê-re, 3. v. a. [for *prô-fâ-cî-o*; fr. *pro, "forward"*; *fâ-cî-o, "to make"*] ("To make a thing to go forward or in advance"; hence) *To effect*

bring about, accomplish.—Pass.: **prō-ficior**, fectus sum, fici.

prōficiscendum, Gerund in dum fr. proficiscor.

prō-fic-iscor, fectus sum, fisci, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [pro, "forwards"; **fāc-io**, "to make"] ("To begin to make one's self to be forward"; hence) *To set out, go, proceed, etc.*

prō-fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. [pro, "forth"; **fūgio**, "to flee"] *To flee forth, run away, escape.*

prō-grēdior, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for pro-gradior; from pro, "forth or forward"; gradior, "to step or go"] *To step, or go, forth or forward; to advance, proceed.*

prōgressus, a, um, P. perf. of **prōgrēdior**.

prō-hībēo, hībui, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for prō-hābēo; fr. prō, "before"; hābēo, "to hold"] ("To hold before one or in front"; hence) *To hold or keep back, ward off, hinder, restrain, prevent, etc.*—Pass.: **prō-hīb-ēor**, hībītus sum, hībēri.

prōhībītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of prohibeo.

prō-jicō, jēcī, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for prō-jācō; fr. prō, "forwards"; **jācō**, "to cast"] *To throw or cast forwards; projicere se ad pedes, to throw themselves down at the feet of some one.*

prō-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; mōvēo, "to move"] *Of a camp: To move forwards or onwards; to advance.*

prōpe, adv. and prep. [adverbial neut. of obsol. adj. propis, "near"] 1. Adv.: *near*.—Comp.: **prōp-ius**, *Nearer*; at ch. 46 follid. by Acc.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Near*. **ED** (for no. 1.) Comp.: **prop-ius**; (Sup.: *proxime* = *prop-sime*).

prō-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive forwards or before one's-self.*

prōpinqua, æ; see 1. **propinquus**, no. 2. b.

1. **prōp-inqu-us**, a, um, adj. [for prōp-hinc-us; fr. prōp-e; hinc, "from this place"] ("Being near, or not far, from this place"; hence) 1. *Near, neighbouring, nigh at hand, close.*—2. *Of relationship: Near, related, kindred:*—As Subst.: a. **prōpinqu-us**, i, m. *A relation, relative, kinsman.*—b. **prōpinqua**, æ, f. *A female relation, etc.*

2. **prōpinquus**, i; see 1. **propinquus**, no. 2. a.

prōpius; see **prope**.

prō-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [pro, "before or forth"; pōno, "to put"] 1. ("To put, or set, before" one; hence) *To mention, state, declare.*—2. ("To put forth"; hence) *Of statement, etc.: To set forth, point out.*

prop-ter, prep. gov. acc. [obsolete adj. **prōp-is**, "near"] ("Near, hard by, close to"; hence) *On account, or by reason, of; because of.*

propter-ea, adv. [for propter-eam; fr. propter; eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this or that"] ("On account of this or that"; hence) *On this, or that, account; therefore:*—*propterea quod, because that, inasmuch as.*

prōpul-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [propello, "to drive forwards," through true root PROPUL] ("To drive thoroughly forwards"; hence) *To repel, drive back, ward off.*

prospiciendus, a, um, Gerundive of **prospicio**.

pro-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spicēre, 3. v. a. [for pro-specio; fr. pro, "before"; specio, "to

see"] ("To see" something "before" one; hence) *To look out for; to make provision or provide for.*

Prōvincia, ae, f. ("A province"; hence, as applied to Gaul) *The Roman province of Gaul; called in later times Gallia Braccata, and Gallia Narbōnensis.*

proxim-o, sup. adv. [proxim-us] 1. *Nearest, very near.*—2. *Very recently, shortly before.*

proximus, a, um, sup. adj. [=proc-simus, for prop-simus; fr. obsol. prōp-is, "near"; superlative suffix simus] 1. *Of place: Nearest, next; very near or close: with Dat. at ch. 6; with Acc. at ch. 54.*—2. *Of time: The next, whether before or after; the following; the last.*

public-e, adv. [public-us, "public"] *Publicly; on behalf of the state.*

publ-icus, ica, icum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pōpūl-icus; fr. popul-us, "the people"] *Pertaining to the people; public (as opposed to "private").*

Publius, ii, m. *Publius; a Roman name.*

pūd-or, ōris, m. [pud-eo, "to be ashamed"] ("A being ashamed"; hence) *Shame, a sense of shame.*

pū-er, ōri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) *A boy, lad* [prob. akin to Sans. root PUSH, "to nourish"; and to πούρ, the Spartan form of παῖς].

pug-na, nā, f. [root PUG, whence pu(n)g-o, "to puncture or stab"] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight hand to hand; a battle, engagements.*

pugnandi, Gerund in di fr. *pugnatio.*

pugnātum est; see pugno.
pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] 1. *To fight.*—2. *Imperfect Pass.: Pugnabam, est. The battle was fought or waged.*

pulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. *of pello.*

purgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of purgo.

pur-go, gāvi, gātum, gāre, 1. v. a. [pur-us, "clean"] ("To clean or cleanse"; hence) *To clear, or free, from a fault, etc.; to exculpate.*—Pass.: **pur-gor, gātus sum, gāri.**

pūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pūt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean or clear"; hence, "to clear up, or settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, suppose.*

Pyrēn-aeus, ae, æum, adj. [Pyren-e, "Pyrene"; a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name] ("Of, or belonging to, Pyrēnē"; hence) *Pyrenean.*

Q., abbreviation for Quintus; see 2. Quintus.

quā, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of qui] *Of place: At, or in, which place; where.*

quadr-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Four tens"; i.e.) *Forty* [contr. fr. quārtior-a-ginta; fr. quārtior; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κοῦτα="ten"].

quadr-i-n-gent-i, ae, a, num. adj. [charged fr. quatuor-i-n-cent-i; fr. quatuor, "four"; (i) connecting vowel; (n) epenthetic; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Four hundred.*

quærendo, Gerund in do fr. *quæro.*

quærendus, a, um, Gerundive of quæro;—at ch. 40 supply esse with quærendum.

quæro, quæsi or quæsi, quæsitum, quærere, 3. v. a.: 1. To seek.—2. To ask, enquire.

quæsi, perf. ind. of quæro.
quæ-sor, tōris, m. [quæro,

through root QUÆS] ("A seeker")
A questor; a Roman magistrate.

quā-lis, le, adj. [§ 149] *Of what sort or kind* [akin to Sans. *ka-s*, "who"].

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of quis] 1. *In what manner, as, how, how much, as much as*.—Particular uses: a. After comp. words: *Than*; see *prius*.—b. With superl.: *As much (or little) as possible*.—2. After designations of time: *That*.

quam-dīu, adv. [quam, "as"; dīu, "for a long time"] *For as long a time as, as long as*.

quam-ob-rem, adv. [quam, acc. sing. fem. of qui, (relatively) "who, which"; (interrogatively) "what"; ōb, "on account of"; res, "a thing"] ("On account of what thing"; hence) 1. Relatively: ("On account of which thing"; hence) *From which cause or reason; wherefore*.—2. Interrogatively: ("On account of what thing"; hence) *Wherefore, why*.

qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj. *How great, how much*;—in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131], ch. 40 [akin to Sans. *ka-s*, "who"].

quā-re, adv. [abl. sing. of qui and res respectively; see *quamobrem*] 1. *For which cause or reason; wherefore*.—2. *From what cause; why, wherefore*.

quar-tus, ta, tum, num. adj. [contr. fr. *quatuor-tus*, fr. *quatuor*, "four"] ("Provided with four"; hence) *Fourth*.

quātŭor, num. adj. indecl. *Four* [akin to τέσσαρες, τέτταρες; also to Sans. *chatur* (for *chatvar*)].

quātŭor-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. [for *quatuor-decem*; fr. *quatuor*, "four"; *decem*, "ten"] *Fourteen*.

que, enclitic conj. *And*:—*que... que, both... and* [akin to τε].

quem-ad-modum (or separately *quem ad modum*), adv. [ad, "after or according to"; with the acc. sing. of qui, "who, which"; mōdus, "manner"] *After what manner; how; as*.

quenquam=quemquam, acc. sing. masc. of quisquam.

quĕror, questus sum, quĕri, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To complain*.—2. *To complain of* [root QUES or QUER, akin to Sans. root QVAS, "to sigh"].

questus, a, um, P. perf. of quĕror.

qui, quæ, quod, pron.: 1. Relative: a. *Who, which, what, that*.—b. At the beginning of a clause instead of a conj. and demonstr. pron.: *And this, etc.*—c. With Subj.: (a) *To point out a purpose, etc.: For the purpose of; that; in order to or that; to*.—(b) *In a restrictive force: As far as*.—d. With ellipse of demonstrative pron.: *He, or she, who; that which*.—e. Quo, abl. sing. neut. with comparatives: *By how much: ... quo ... hoc (or eo), by how much ... by so much; the ... the*.—f. For idem qui, see idem.—2. Interrogative: *In indirect clauses: What, what sort of*.—3. Indefinite: *Any*.

quibuscum=cum quibus.

quicquam; see quisquam.

quicquid; see quisquid.

quī-cumque, quæ-cumque, quod-cumque, pron. rel. [qui; suffix *cumque*] *Whoever, whatever; whosoever, whatsoever*.

1. quid; see 1. and 2. quis.

2. quid, adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. quis] *For what purpose, etc.; wherefore, why*.

quī-dam, quæ-dam, quod-dam (and as Subst. *quiddam*), pron. indef. [qui, indefinite];

suffix *dam*] *Particular, certain*; some indefinite person or thing.—As Subst.: **a. Masc.:** (a) Sing.: *A certain person.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain persons; some persons or other; some.*—**b. Neut.:** (a) Sing.: *A certain thing.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain things.*

quidem, adv.: 1. *Indeed*:—*ne quidem, not even.*—2. *At least, certainly, forsooth.*

qui-n, conj. [for *qui-ne*; fr. *qui*, abl. of relative pron. *qui*, “who, which”; *ne*=*nōn*] (“By which not”) With Subj. [§ 152, 1, (2)] 1. *That not, but that.*—2. After words expressing doubt or ignorance: *That; that not, but that.*

quīn-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for *quīnqu-decem*; fr. *quīnqu-e*, “five”; *decem*, “ten”] *Fifteen.*

quīn-etiam, conj. [or, as two words; *quīn*, “but indeed”; *etiam*, “too”] *But indeed too; yea too, moreover.*

quīn-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for *quīnqu-cent-i*; fr. *quīnqu-e*, “five”; *centum*, “a hundred”] *Five hundred.*

quī-ni, nre, na, num. distrib. adj. [for *quīnqu-e-ni*; fr. *quīnqu-e*, “five”] (“Five each”; hence) *Five.*

quīnqu-ā-gīnta, num. adj. indecl. (“Five tens”; hence) *Fifty* [for *quīnqu-e-a-gīnta*; fr. *quīnqu-e*, “five”; (a) connecting vowel; *gīnta*=*κόντα*=“ten”].

quīnque, num. adj. indecl. *Five* [akin to Gr. *πέντε*, Sans. *pañchan*].

1. **quīn-tus, ta, tum, num. adj.** [for *quīnqu-tus*; fr. *quīnqu-e*, “five”] (“Provided with five”; hence) *Fifth.*

2. **Quīntus, l, m.** [quīntus, “fifth”] *Quīntus*; a Roman name.

quīque=quī que.

1. **quis, quæ, quid, pron. interrog.:** 1. In direct questions: *What? i.e. what sort of a person or thing.*—2. In indirect clauses: *Who or what; i.e. what person or thing.*—As Subst.: **a. quis, What person, who.**—**b. n. quid, What thing, what;**—at ch. 21 with Gen. [τὴς].

2. **quis, quid, pron. indef.** *Anyone, anybody, anything; someone, somebody, something*:—*ne quis, that no one* [τὴς].

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quic-quam or quid-quam, pron. indef. [*quis*, “any one”; suffix *quam*] *Any, any whatever.*—As Subst.: **a. Masc.:** *Any one, any body*:—*nec quisquam, and that no one or nobody.*—**b. Neut.:** *Any thing.*

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. indef. [*quis*, “any”; suffix *que*] 1. *Each, every, any.*—2. With Superlatives to express universality: *Every most . . ., all the most . . .*

quis-quis, no fem., quic-quid, quid-quid or quod-quod, pron. indef. *Whatever, whatsoever.*—As Subst.: **a. quis-quis, m. Whoever, whosoever.**—**b. quic-quid, n. Whatever, or whatsoever, thing.**

1. **quo, adv.** [for *quo-m*, old form of *que-m*, acc. masc. sing. of *qui*, “who”] (“To what place”; hence) 1. *Whither, where.*—2. *To the end that, in order that, so that, that.*

2. **quo; see quī, no. 1. d.**

quod, conj. [for *quod-acc*, neut. sing. of *qui*] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as.*—2. *That.*—3. *If so be that, as respects that, with respect to.*—4. With other conjunctions: *But*:—*quod si, but if.*

quōd-iam, adv. [for *quom-jam*; fr. *quom*=*quum*, “since”; *jam*, “now”] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Since now, seeing then, because, whereas.*

quōd-mīnus, conj. [1. *quo,*

no. 2; minus, no. 2] With Subj. after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc.: *That . . . not; from doing, etc.*

quōque, conj. *Also, too*:—placed after the word to be emphasized.

quōt-annis, adv. (also, as two words, quot annis) [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every, all"; annis, Abl. Plur. of annus, "a year," as Abl. of time] *Every year, each year, yearly.*

quōtidī-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [quōtidī-e, "daily"] 1. *Daily, every day.*—2. *Ordinary, usual, common.*

quōt-i-dīe, adv. [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every"; (i) connecting vowel; dīe, abl. of dies, "day"] *On each or every day; daily.*

quōt-ies, adv. [quot, "how many"] *How many times, how often.*

quum (old form quom), relative adv. and causal conj. [for quom=quem, fr. qui, "who"] 1. *Relative Adv.*: ("To the time which"; hence) *When.*—2. *Causal Conj.*: ("To the end that or which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as* [§ 152, I, (3)].

rād-ix, icis, f. ("The increasing, or growing, thing"; hence, "the root" of a tree, plant, etc.; hence) Mostly plur.: *The lower part of a thing; the foot, bottom, etc., of a mountain, etc.*; ch. 38. [akin to pīṣa=pīḍ-σa; also to Sans. root VRIDH, "to increase or grow"].

rāp-īna, inæ, f. [rap-io, "to plunder"] *Plunder, pillage, rapine.*

rā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [rēor, "to reckon," through root RA] ("A reckoning"; hence) 1. *A calculation, estimate.*—2. *Condition,*

terms, way, etc.—3. *Reason.*—4. *Account, design, purpose.*

rātis, is, fem. *A raft, float.*

Raurāci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Rauraci; a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of the modern Basle.*

rēcens, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent.*

rēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of recipio.

rēcīpiendus, a, um, Gerundive of recipio.

rē-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for re-cāpio; fr. rē, cāpio, "to take"] 1. [re, "back"] a. *To take, or get, back; to recover, etc.*—b. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To draw back or withdraw; to betake one's self.*—2. [rē, "without force"] a. *To recede.*—b. *To admit.*

rēcūsātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of recuso; at ch. 31 supply esse with recusaturos; and at ch. 44, supply esse with recusaturum [§ 158].

rē-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for re-caus-o; fr. re, "against"; caus-a, "a cause"] ("To assign a cause against"; hence) *To decline, refuse, shrink from*;—at ch. 44, recusare occurs without nearer Object.

reddītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of reddo.

red-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [red (=rē with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] *To give back, return, restore.*

rēdemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of redimo.

rēd-ēo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, v. n. [red (see reddo), "back"; ēo, "to go"] *To go or come back; to return.*

rēd-īgo, ēgi, actum, Igēre, 3. v. a. [for rēd-āgo; fr. red (see reddo), "without force"; āgo, "to lead"] ("To lead" into a

particular state; hence) *To bring, or reduce, into a certain state, etc.*

rēd-īmo, ēmi, emptum, īmēre, 3. v. a. [for red-ēmo, red (see reddo), in "intensive" force; ēmo, "to buy"] ("To buy up"; hence) 1. *To take by contract, to farm.*—2. *To obtain, procure, etc.*—Pass. **rēd-īmor**, emptus sum, īmi.

rēd-intēgro, integrāvi, intēgrātum, īntēgrāre, 1. v. a. [red (see reddo), "again"; intēgro, "to make whole"] ("To make whole again"; hence) *To restore, renew.*

rēdī-tiō, tiōnis, f. [rēdco, "to return"; through true root REDI] *A returning, return; at ch. 5 followed by domum, the acc. of the place "whither" [§ 101].*

rē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead, or conduct, back.*—Pass.: **rē-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

rēductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of reduco.

rē-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rē, "back"; fēro; see fēro] 1. *To bring, or carry, back or backwards:—pedem referre, (to carry the foot backwards; i.e.) to retire, retreat; ch. 25.*—2. *To give back, return, repay:—gratiam referre; see gratia.*—3. *To relate, mention.*—Pass.: **rē-fōror**, lātus sum, fari.

rēg-iō, iōnis, f. [rēg-o, "to direct"] ("A directing"; hence, "a direction"; hence) *A tract, territory, region.*

reg-num, ni, n. [rēgo, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence) 1. *Sovereignty, supreme power.*—2. *A kingdom.*

rējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rejicio.

rē-jicō, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for rē-jācō, fr. rē,

"back"; jācō, "to cast"] 1. *Of weapons: To cast, throw, or hurl back.*—2. *To beat back, force back, repel, the enemy.*—3. *To sling aside, cast away.*—Pass.: **rē-jicior**, jectus sum, jici.

rēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of refero.

rēlletus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of relinquo.

rē-linguo, liqui, lictum, linquēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "behind"; linquo, "to leave"] 1. *To leave behind in a place.*—2. *Pass.: To be left, remain.*—Pass.: **rē-linguor**, lictus sum, linqui.

rēliqu-us, a, um, adj. [rē-linguo, through true root RELIQU] 1. *That is left or remains, remaining.*—As Subst.: **rēliqu-um**, i, n. *That which remains, a remainder:—nihil reliqui, (nothing of a remainder, i.e.) nothing remaining, or left.*—2. *The remaining part, or rest, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is joined.*—3. *The rest, the remaining, the other.*—As Subst.: **rēliqui**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others.*

rē-mān-ēo, mansi, no sup., mānere, 2. v. n. [rē, "behind"; mānēo, "to remain"] *To remain or stay behind.*

rē-mnī-scor, no perf. isci, 3. v. dep. *To call back to mind, remember; at ch. 18 with Gen. [§ 183, a] [re, "again"; root MEN, akin to Sans. root MAN; see mens].*

rē-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; mitto, "to send"] 1. *To send back.*—2. *To give up, surrender.*—Pass.: **rē-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

rēmōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of removeo.

rē-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [rē, "back"; mōvēō, "to move"] ("To move back"; hence) *To remove, with-*

draw, send away.—Pass.: *rēmōvēor, mōtus sum, mōvēri.*

rēmūnērātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of remuneror.

rēmūnērōr, mūnērātus sum, mūnērāri, l. v. dep. [*rē, "in return"; mūnērōr, "to give, or bestow, as a present"*] (*"To give, or bestow, as a present in return" for something; hence*) *To recompense, reward, repay, requite.*

rēmūs, l. m. An oar.

rē-nuntīo, nuntīāvī, nuntīātum, nuntīāre, l. v. a. [*re, "back"; nuntīo, "to bring word"*] 1. *To bring, or carry, back word; to report.*—2. Impers. Pass.: *renuntiatur, Word is brought back, it is reported;—renuntiatum est, Word was brought back, it was reported.*—Pass.: *rē-nuntīor, nuntīātus sum, nuntīāri.*

rē-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. [*re, "back"; pello, "to drive"*] *To drive back, repulse, repel.*—Pass.: *rē-pellor, pulsus sum, pelli.*

rēpent-e, adv. [*rēpens, repent-is, "sudden"*] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

repent-inus, ina, inum, adj. [*rēpens, repent-is, "sudden"*] (*"Pertaining to the repens"; hence*) *Sudden, unexpected.*

rē-pēriō, pēri, pertum, pērire, 4. v. a. [*for rē-pārīo; fr. re, "again"; pārīo, "to produce"*] (*"To produce again"; hence*) 1. *To find or meet with.*—2. *To find out, discover, ascertain.*—Pass.: *rē-pēriōr, pertus sum, reperiri.*

rēpertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *rēpēriō.*

rēpētītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *repeto*; at ch. 31 supply *esse* with *repetituros.*

rē-pēto, pētīvi or pētīlī, pētītum, pētēre, 3. v. a. [*rē, "back"; pēto, "to seek"; hence "to demand"*] *To demand back; to claim*

what is due, to exact: poenas repetere, (to exact satisfaction for an injury, etc.; i.e.) to inflict punishment in return for an injury, etc., committed.

rēpræsentātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *represento*:—at ch. 40, supply *esse* with *representaturum.*

rē-præsent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [*rē, "without force"; præsens, present-is, "present"*] (*"To make present"; hence*) *To do, or perform, at once, or immediately.*

rē-prēhendo, prēhendi, prēhensum, prēhendēre, 3. v. a. [*re, "back"; prēhendo, "to seize"*] (*"To seize and hold back"; hence, "to check"; hence*) *To blame, censure, find fault with, reprehend.*

rēpūdlātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *repudio.*

rēpūdlī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [*repudi-um, "a divorce"; hence, "to divorce"; hence*] *To reject, refuse.*

rē-pugno, pugnāvī, pugnātum, pugnāre, l. v. n. [*re, "against or in opposition"; pugno, "to fight"*] (*"To fight against or in opposition"; hence*) *To resist, oppose, prove an obstacle;—at ch. 19, with Dat. [106, (3)].*

rēpulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *rēpello.*

res, rēi, f. (*"That which is spoken of"; hence*) *A thing, matter, affair* [akin to *ῥῆ-μα, fr. ῥέ-ω, "to speak"*].

rescīdi, perf. ind. of *rescindo.*

rē-scīdo, scīdi, scissum, scindēre, 3. v. a. [*re, "away"; scīdo, "to cut"*] *To cut away, or to pieces; to break up a bridge.*—Pass.: *rē-scīdor, scissus sum, scīdi.*

rescīlī, perf. indic. of *rescisco.*

rē-scīscō, scīvi or scīlī, scītum, sciscēre, 3. v. a. [*re, "with-*

out force"; *scisco*, "to ascertain"] *To ascertain, find out, learn, get intelligence of.*

re-scribo, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, *scribere*, 3. v. a. [*rē*, "again"; *scribo*, "to write"] ("To write again or anew"; hence) Of soldiers: *To enrol anew, to re-enlist*; a word used when soldiers were transferred from their original corps to some other part of the army:—*ad equum rescribere*, (*to enrol anew for a horse*; i.e.) *to transfer to the cavalry* from the infantry; *ch. 42.*—*Pass.*: *re-scribor*, *scriptus sum*, *scribi*.

rē-servo, *servāvi*, *servātum*, *servāre*, 1. v. a. [*re*, "back"; *servo*, "to keep"] *To keep back, reserve.*—*Pass.*: *rē-servor*, *servātus sum*, *servāri*.

rē-sisto, *stīti*, *stītum*, *sistēre*, 3. v. n. [*re*, "against"; *sisto*, "to stand"] ("To stand against"; hence) 1. *To withstand, resist, make opposition or resistance*; with *Dat.* [§ 106, (3)] *ch. 25.*—2. *Impers. Inf. Pass.*: *Resisti*, *That resistance should be offered*; *ch. 37.*

rē-spondēo, *spondi*, *sponsum*, *spondēre*, 2. v. a. and n. [*re*, "in return"; *spondēo*, "to promise solemnly"] ("To promise solemnly in return"; hence) *To answer, reply*;—at *ch. 32* *respondere* is the *Historic Inf.* [§ 140, 2].

respon-sum, *sī*, n. [*for respond-sum*; *fr. respond-ēo*, "to answer"] *An answer, reply, response.*

res-publica, *rēi-publicæ*, f. [*res*; *publica* (*fem. of publicus*), "public"] *The commonwealth, state.*

rē-spūo, *spūi*, *spūtum*, *spūēre*, 3. v. a. [*rē*, "back"; *spūo*, "to spit"] ("To spit back"; hence) *To reject, refuse.*

rē-stītūo, *stītui*, *stītātum*, *stītūere*, 3. v. a. [*for re-statuo*;

fr. re, "again"; *statuo*, "to set up"] 1. *To set up again, to replace.*—2. *To restore.*—*Pass.*: *rē-stītūor*, *stītātus sum*, *stītūi*.

restītūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *restituo*.

rē-tīnēo, *tīnūi*, *tentum*, *tīnēre*, 2. v. a. [*for rē-tēnēo*; *fr. rē*, "back"; *tēnēo*, "to hold"] 1. *To hold, or keep, back; to detain.*—2. *To restrain.*—*Pass.*: *rē-tīnēor*, *tētus sum*, *tīnēri*.

re-vello, *velli*, *vulsum*, *vellēre*, 3. v. a. [*rē*, "away"; *vello*, "to pluck"] *To pluck or pull away; to tear apart.*

rēvertērunt; see *revertor*.

rē-vertor, *versus sum*, *verti*, 3. v. dep. [*rē*, "back"; *vertor*, "to turn one's self"] ("To turn one's self back"; hence) *To return.*—N.B. In the ante-Augustan age the perfect and its derivatives were commonly taken from a form *re-vertō*: e.g. *rēvertērunt*, chapters 8, 31. The present tenses of *revertō* are critically certain in only two passages in two old authors.

rex, *rēgis*, m. [*for reg-a*; *fr. reg-o*, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) *A king.*

rhēda, æ, f. *A four-wheeled chariot or carriage* [*Gallio word*].

Rhēnus, i, m. *The Rhenus* (now *Rhine*); a river between Gaul and Germany.

Rhōdānus, i, m. *The Rhodanus* (now *Rhone*); a river of Gaul (prob. a northern word, meaning "Swift-flower or Swift-passer").

ripa, æ, f. *A bank of a river or stream.*

rōgātum, *Supine in um fr.*

rōgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *rogo*.

rōgo, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. ("To ask a question, interrog.

ate"; hence) *To ask, beg, request, solicit.*—Pass.: *rōg-or, ātus sum, āri.*

Rōma, æ, f. *Rome*; a city of central Italy, the capital of the ancient Roman empire, and of the modern kingdom of Italy.—Hence, *Rōm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.*—As Subst.: *Rōmāni, ōrum, m. plur.* *The Romans* [usually considered akin to *ρώμη*, "strength"].

Rōmāni, ōrum; Rōmānus, a, um; see *Roma.*

rōt-a, æ, f. *A wheel* [akin to Sans. *ratha*, "a car or chariot"].

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. *rē-versus*, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) *Back again; again, anew, afresh.*

Rutēni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ruteni*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

sæp-e, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. *sæp-is*, "frequent"] *Frequently, often, oftentimes.*—Particular adverbial expression: *sæpēnūmēro* (= *sæpe*; *nūmēro*, abl. of *numerus*, "number") *Oftentimes, frequently, over and over again.* *Æt* Comp.: *sæp-ius*; (Sup.: *sæp-issime*).

sæpius, comp. adv.; see *sæpe.*

sæpēnūmēro; see *sæpe.*

sālū-s, tis, f. [for *salv-ts*; fr. *salv-ō*, "to be well or in good health"] ("A being well," etc.; hence, "health"; hence) *Safety, preservation.*

sancio, sanxi, sanctum, sancire, 4. v. a. [*SANC*, a strengthened form of the root *sac*, whence *sac-er*, "sacred"] ("To render sacred or holy"; hence) *To confirm, ratify*;—at ch. 30 followed by dependent clause, *ne quis enuntiaret.*

sān-itas, itātis, f. [*san-us*, "sound" in mind] ("The state, or condition, of the *sanus*"; hence) *Soundness of mind, right reason.*

Santōni, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Santoni*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.—2. *The country of the Santoni.*

Santōnum (ch. 10), gen. plur. either fr. *Santōnes* (= *Santōni*), *um*; or contracted fr. *Santonorum*; according to the best editions *Cæsar* uses the form *Santoni* in all other places.

sarc-ina, inæ, f. [*sarc-ŷo*, "to patch"] *A package*:—Plur., *Baggage.*

sāt-is, adj. and adv.: 1. *Adj.*: a. *Enough, sufficient, satisfactory*:—*satis habere, to hold or deem enough, etc.*;—at ch. 19, with Gen. of "thing measured," *causæ* [§ 131].—b. *Comp. n.*: *Satius, better, preferable*;—ch. 17.—2. *Adv.*: To denote diminution, like the English "enough": *Moderately, tolerably.*

sātis-fācio, fēcī, factum, fēcēre, 3. v. n. ("To do sufficiently"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a] *To give satisfaction to, whether by word or deed; to make amends; to ask pardon of or apologise to a person offended.*

sātisfac-tio, tiōnis, f. [*sātisfac-ŷo*, "to satisfy"] *Satisfaction, amends, apology, made to a person offended.*

sātius; see *satis*, no. 1. b.

scēlus, ēris, n. *A wicked deed; wickedness, guilt.*

sciēnt-ia, iæ, f. [*sciēns*, *scient-is*, "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) *Knowledge.*

scio, scivi or scī, scitum, scire, 4. v. a. *To know.*

scū-tum, ti, n. ("The covering thing"; hence) *A shield* [akin to Sans. root *sku*, "to cover"].

se (reduplicated sese), acc. and abl. of pron. sui.

sēcūs; see secus.

sēcrēt-o, adv. [sōcrēt - us, "secret"] *Secretly, privately.*

sēcūm=cum se; see cum.

sēcund-um, prep. gov. acc. [sēcund-us, "following"] ("Following after"; hence) 1. *Immediately after, next to, after in time or succession.*—2. *According to, in accordance with.*

sēc-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-undus; fr. sequ-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence) 1. *Second.*—2. *Favourable, propitious, fortunate.* N. S. Comp.: sēcund-ior; Sup. sēcund-issimus).

sēc-us, adv. [prob. for sequ-us; fr. sequ-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence, "less than" something before mentioned; hence, "otherwise"; hence) In comp. with nihilo, (*less by nothing*; i.e.) *none the less, nevertheless*; here nihilo is abl. of measure (§ 118). N. S. Comp. sēc-ins.

sēd, conj. [same word as sed =sine, "without"] *But.*

sēd-ecim (sometimes written sexdecim), num. adj. indecl. [for sex-decem; fr. sex, "six"; decem, "ten"] *Sixteen.*

sēd-es, in, f. [sēd-ēs, "to sit"] ("That on which one sits"; hence, "a seat"; hence) *A dwelling-place, abode.*—Plur.: *A settlement* as comprising the abodes of several persons.

sēditi-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [contracted fr. sēditiōn-ōsus; fr. sēditiō, sēditiōn-ia, "sedition"] ("Full of *Seditio*"; hence) *Seditious.*

Sedusī, ōrum, m. plur. *The Sedusī*; a Germanic tribe, mentioned as forming part of the army of Arminius; ch. 51.

Sequēlānī, ōrum, m. plur. 1. *The Segusiani*; a people of

Gallia Lugdunensis.—2. *The country of the Segusiani.*

sēm-el, adv. *Once* [akin to Gr. ὅμ-ος, "one and the same"; Sans. sam-a, "same"].

sēmen-tis, tis, f. [for sēmīn-tis; fr. sēmīn-o, "to sow"] *A sowing of seed.*

sēm-per, adv. *Ever, always, at all times* [akin to Sans. sam-a, in force of "all"].

sēn-ātus, ātus, m. [senex, sēn-is, "old man"] ("The office of a *senex*"; hence) *The Senate*; i.e. the council, or assembly, of elders: at ch. 8, and elsewhere, of the Roman Senate.

sēnātusconsultum; see consultum.

sēn-ex, sēnis, adj. comm. gen. [sen-eo, "to be old"] *Old, aged, advanced in years.*—As Subst.: comm. gen.: *An old man.*

sē-nī, nā, na, num. distrib. adj. plur. [for sex nī; fr. sex, "six"] 1. *Six each, or apiece.*—2. *Six.*

sēnt-ia, iae, f. [for senti-ent-ia; fr. sentiens, sentiēnt-ia, "thinking"] ("A thinking or way of thinking"; hence) *An opinion.*

sentiō, senti, sensum, sentiō, 4. v. a. *To perceive.*

sēpārā-tim, adv. [sēpār-(a)-o, "to separate"] ("By a separating"; hence) *Separately, apart.*

sept-em, num. adj. indecl. *Seven* [akin to sept-ā].

septen-triō, triōnis (more frequently plur.), m. [for sept-em-triō; fr. septem; triō, "an ox," as that which is employed in tilling the earth] ("The seven plough-oxen"; hence, "The seven stars near the North Pole, called Charles's Wain, also the Great and little Bear"; hence) *The North Pole, the North.*—N.B. According to Max Müller (*Lee-*

tures on Language, second series, pp. 364, 365) the Roman idea of "seven oxen" is untenable. He regards "trio" as having been originally "strio"; fr. Sans. root *strī*, "to strew or scatter," and so "a strewer (of light)" — a descriptive term for a star. According to this view "septentriones" means "the seven stars."

sept-Imus, *Ima*, *Imum*, num. ord. adj. [sept-em] *Seventh*.

sēpul-tūra, *tūræ*, f. [sēpŭllo, "to bury"; through root *SEPUL*] *A burying, burial*.

Sequāna, æ, m. *The Sequana* (now the *Seine*); a river of Gaul.

Sēquāni, ōrum, m. plur. 1. *The Sequani*; a people of Gaul.—Sing. **Sēquānus**, i, m. *One of the Sequani*; a *Sequantan* or *Sequan*.—2. *The country, or territory, of the Sequani*.

Sequanus, i; see *Sequani*.

sēqu-or, ūtus sum, i, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To follow*.—2. *To follow in pursuit of, pursue* [akin to Gr. *ἐπ-ομαι*, Sans. root *SACH*].

sēquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of *sēquor*.

serv-ilis, ile, adj. [serv-us, "a slave"] *Of, or belonging to, a slave*; *servile*:—*servilis tumultus*; see *tumultus*.

serv-ītus, Itūtis, f. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("The state, or condition, of the *servus*"; hence) *Slavery, bondage, servitude*.

serv-us, i, m. ("One dragged away"; or "one kept whole," i.e. unhurt in war, etc.; hence) *A slave, servant* [akin to Gr. *ἐρῶω*, "to drag"; Sans. *sarv-a*, "whole"].

se-se; see *se*.

seu; see *sive*.

sex, num. adj. indecl. *Six* [ἑξ].

sex-a-gint-a, num. adj. indecl. [sex, "six"; (ā); ginta=

κοῦτα= "ten"] ("Six tens"; hence) *Sixty*.

sex-cent-1, æ, a, num. adj. [sex, "six"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Six hundred*.

sexdecim; see *sedecim*.

si, conj. *If* [ei].

sibi, dat. of pron. sui.

si-c, adv. [for si-ce, akin to hic, "this"; suffix *ce*] 1. *In this way, so, thus; in like manner*.

—2. *To such a degree, so much*:—*sic*, ut, *to such a degree, that*.

sic-ut, adv. [sic, "so"; ut, "as"] *So as, just as*.

signum, i, n. ("A mark, sign"; hence) 1. *A military standard or ensign*:—*signa ferre*, *to carry on the standards*, i.e. *to break up the camp*;—for *inferre signa* see *infero*.—2. *A signal*.

silva, æ, f. *A wood, forest* [akin to ὑλ-η].

sīm-ūl, adv. *Together, at once, at the same time*:—*simul atque*, *as soon as* [akin to Gr. *ὁμο-οιός*, "like"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same"].

sīmŭlā-tiō, tīōnis, f. [simul-(a)-o, "to feign"] ("A feigning"; hence) *A feint, pretence, dissimulation*.

sīmŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for sīmŭl-o; fr. sīmŭl-is, "like"] ("To make like"; hence) *To feign, pretend, dissemble*.—Pass.: **sīmŭl-or**, ātus sum, āri.

si-n, conj. [shortened fr. *si-ne*; fr. *si*, "if"; *ne*, "not"] *If on the contrary, if however, but if*.

sīne, prep. [gov. abl. [akin to *se*, "apart; without"] *With-out*.

sin-gŭl, gulæ, gŭla (rare in sing.), num. distrib. adj.: 1. *One by one, single*.—2. In adverbial force: *Individually* [akin to *eis*, *ἐν-ός*, "one"].

sinister, tra, trum, adj. *Left*, i.e. *on the left hand or side*.—As

Subst.: *sinistra*, æ, f. *The left hand or side.*

sinistra, æ; see *sinister*.

si-quis, qua, quid or quod, indef. pron. [si, "if"; quis, "any"] *If any*.—As **Subst. m.:** *siquis*, *If any one.*

si-ve (contr. *seu*), conj. [si, "if"; ve, "or"] *Or if, whether*.—**sive** (*seu*) . . . *sive* (*seu*), *be it that . . . or that; if . . . or if; whether . . . or.*

söcer, cëri, m. *A father-in-law* [akin to Gr. *ἐκπ-ός*; Sans. *svaçur-a*].

söcius, ii, m. ("A comrade, companion"; hence) *An ally, confederate* [akin to Sans. *sakhi*, "a friend"].

söl, sölis, m. *The sun*:—*solis occasus*, (*sunset*) *the West*;—*sol oriens*, (*the rising sun*) *the East* [akin to Gr. *ἥλ-ιος*; Sans. *sva*].

1. **söl-um**, adv. [söl-us, "alone"] *Only, merely.*

2. **sölum**, i, n. *Ground, soil.*

sölus, a, um (Gen., *sollus*; Dat., *solli*), adj. *Alone, only, sole.*

sörör, öris, f. *A sister*:—*soror ex matre*, *a sister by his mother*, i.e. *a half-sister on his mother's side*, ch. 18 [akin to Sans. *svaspi*].

sors, tis, f. *A lot.*

spätium, ii, n.: 1. *Distance, interval*.—2. *Of time: Space, interval* [σπάδιον, Æolic for στάδιον].

spëci-es, ëi, f. [spëci-o, "to see"] ("That which is seen"; hence) *Appearance, show.*

spec-to, tävi, tätum, täro, 1. v. a. intens. [id.] 1. *To look at earnestly*.—2. *To regard*.—Pass.: **spec-tor**, tatus sum, täri.

spëcüländi, Gerund in di fr. *speculor*.

spëctil-or, ätus sum, äri, 1. v. dep. n. [specul-a, "a watch-tower"] ("To use a watch-tower"; hence) *To spy, act the spy.*

spër-o, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a.

To hope, expect [akin to Sans. roots *SPRIH*, "to desire, long for"].

spër-s, ëi (Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. [for spër-s, fr. *spër-o*; as seen by *spër-es*, an old Acc. Plur. in one of the earliest Roman writers] *Hope, expectation*:—in *spem venire*, (*to come into*, i.e.) *to form or entertain a hope*; ch. 18.

spir-itus, Itus, m. [spir-o, "to breathe"] ("A breathing"; hence) *In bad sense and mostly in plur.: Haughtiness, pride, arrogance.*

sponte; see *spontis*.

spon-tis, Gen., and **spon-te**, Abl. (fr. an obsolete *spons*, of which no other cases than the above are found), f. [for *spond-tis* and *spond-te*, fr. *spond-ëo*; "to pledge"] ("A pledging one's self," etc.) (Gen. *spontis* occurs only in phrase *Suæ spontis esse*, *to be one's own master*, or *at one's own disposal*.) Abl. *sponte*, with or without possessive pron.: *Of one's (my, thine, his, etc.) own accord; freely, spontaneously, etc.*

stā-tim, adv. [stā-tio, "to stand"] ("By a standing"; hence) *Immediately, at once.*

stāt-üo, stāt-üi, stāt-ütum, stāt-üere, 3. v. a. [stāt-us, uncontr. gen. stāt-üs, "a standing position"] (In causative force: "To make to be in a standing position"; hence, "to put, place, set"; hence) 1. *To set down as certain in one's own mind; to consider, deem, judge*.—2. *To decide, resolve, determine.*

stipendi-artus, ädu, Ärtum, adj. [stipend-ium, "tribute"] ("Of, or belonging to, stipend-ium"; hence) *Tributary.*

stip-ënd-ium, ii, n. [for *stipend-ium*; fr. *stips*, *stip-is*, in original force of "small coin" heaped up; *pendo*, "to pay"] ("A paying of *stips*"; hence)

Tribute, impost, tax, payable in money, as distinguished from vectigal, which was paid in kind.

stūd-ĕo, ūi, no sup., ĕre, 2. v. a. ("To be in haste" to do, etc., a thing; hence) *To be eager for, very desirous of* [akin to σπουδ-ή, "haste"].

stūd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [stūd-ĕo, "to be eager"] 1. *Eagerness, eager desire*.—2. *Zeal, energy*.

sūa, ōrum; see sūus.

sūb, prep. gov. Acc. and Abl.: 1. With Acc.: a. *Under, below, beneath*.—b. *Near, close to*.—2. With Abl.: a. *Under*.—b. *At the foot of*.—c. Of time: *In, during, at* [akin to Gr. ὑπ-ό, Sans. *up-a*].

sub-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [sūb, "from below"; dūco, "to draw"] ("To draw from below"; hence, "to draw away"; hence) Of troops: *To withdraw, draw off*.

sūb-ĕo, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, ĭre, v. a. [sūb, "under"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go under"; hence) 1. *To enter*.—2. *To undergo*.

sūbĕundus, a, um, Gerundive of subeo.

subissent (for subivissent), 3. pers. plur. subj. pluperf. of subeo.

sūbĭt-o, adv. [sūbĭt-us, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden*.

subjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of subjĭcio.

subjĭcendus, a, um, Gerundive of subjĭcio.

sub-jĭcĭo, jĕci, jectum, jĭcere, 3. v. a. [for sub-jācĭo; fr. sub, "under"; jācĭo, "to throw"] 1. *To throw, place, or bring under or beneath*.—2. *To expose to peril*.—Pass.: **sub-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

sublātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of tollo.—2. Pa.: *Elated, proud, haughty*.

sublĕvātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sublevo.

sūb-lĕvo, lĕvāvi, lĕvātum, lĕvāre, 1. v. a. [sūb, "from beneath"; lĕvo, "to lift up"] ("To lift up from beneath"; hence) 1. *To raise, or hold, up*.—2. *To assist, aid*.—Pass.: **sub-lĕvor**, lĕvātus sum, lĕvāri.

sub-mĭnistro, mĭnistrāvi, mĭnistrātum, mĭnistrāre, 1. v. a. [sub, "without force"; mĭnistro, "to supply"] *To supply, furnish*.—Pass.: **sub-mĭnistror**, mĭnistrātus sum, mĭnistrāri.

sub-sĭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for sub-sĕd-ĭum; fr. sub, "behind"; sĕd-ĕo, "to sit"] ("A sitting behind"—"that which sits behind"; hence) 1. Of troops, etc.: *A body of reserve; the reserves*.—2. *Aid, assistance, succour*.

sub-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [sūb, "without force"; sisto, "to stand"] *To take a stand or position*.

sub-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [sūb, "beside, near"; sum, "to be"] *To be beside or near; to be at hand*.

sub-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhĕre, 3. v. a. [sūb, "from below"; trāho, "to draw"] ("To draw from below"; hence) Of troops: *To draw off, withdraw*.—Pass.: **sub-trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

sub-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. v. a. [sūb, "from below"; vĕho, "to carry"] ("To carry from below"; hence) *To carry, bring, or convey up a stream or by a stream*.

subvexĕram, pluperf. ind. of subveho.

suc-cĕdo, cessi, cessum, cĕdĕre, 3. v. n. [for sub-cĕdo; fr. sūb, "towards or up to"; cĕdo, "to go or come"] *To go, or come, towards or up to; to approach*.

Sūēva, æ; see *Suevi*.

Sūēvi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Suevi*; a powerful tribe in the North-eastern part of Germany.—Hence, **Sūēv-a**, æ, f. *A woman of the Suevi*; a *Suevan* woman.

1. **sūi** (no Nom.; Dat. *sibi*; Acc. and Abl. *se*, or reduplicated *esse* (same in both numbers), pron. reflex. *Of, etc., himself, herself, itself, or themselves*.

2. **sūi**, ōrum; see *sūs*.

Sulla, æ, m. *Sulla* (*Lucius Cornelius*); the celebrated Roman dictator.

sum, fūi, esse, v. n.: 1. *To be*.

—2. With Gen. [§ 127 b]: *To be the property of; to belong to* [in pres. tenses akin to *ἐσ-μι=ei-mi*, and to Sans. root *as*, "to exist, to be"; in Perf. tenses akin to *φύ-ω, φύ-μι*, and Sans. root *bhū*, "to be"].

summ-a, æ, f. [*summ-us*, "highest"] ("That which is highest," etc.; hence) *The whole of any thing, as opp. to a part*:—*summa bellī, the whole conduct or management of the war*; ch. 41.

summōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *summoveo*.

sum-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, *moveo*, 2. v. a. [for *sub-mōvēō*; fr. *sub*, "from beneath"; *mōvēō*, "to move"] ("To move from beneath"; hence) *To drive off or away*.—Pass.: **sum-mōvēor**, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

summus, a, um; see *sūpērus*.

sū-mo, mpti, mptum, *mōre*,

3. v. a. [contr. fr. *sub-emo*; fr. *sub*, "up"; *emo*, "to take"] 1. *To take up, to lay hold of*.—2. *To take by choice; to choose, select*.—

3. Of punishment: *To inflict*; see *pōna*.—Pass.: **sū-mor**, sumptus sum, sūmi.

sumptūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *sumo*; at ch. 7, with *sumptarum* supply *esse*.

sum-ptus, ptūs, m. [*sūm-o*,

"to spend"] *Expense, cost, charge, etc.*

sūpērātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *supero*.

sūpērb-e, adv. [*superb-us*, "proud"] *Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly*.

sūpērior, us; see *sūpērus*.

sūpēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*sūper*, "past"] ("To go past or beyond"; hence, "to surpass"; hence) *To conquer, vanquish, overcome*.—Pass.: **sūpēr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

sūpēr-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [*sūper*, "over and above"; *sum*, "to be"] ("To be over and above"; hence) *To remain; to be left as a remainder*.

sūpēr-us, a, um, adj. [*sūpēr*, "above"] (1. Pos.: "That is above; on high").—2. Comp.: **sūpērīor**, us: a. Of locality: *Higher, upper*.—b. Of time: *Former, preceding*.—3. Sup.: **summus**, a, um: a. Of locality: (a) *Highest*.—(b) *The highest part of that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution*.—b. Of degree, etc.: *Highest, utmost, very great*.—c. *Most important*.

sūp-pēto, pētivi or pētīi, pētītum, pētēre, 8. v. n. [for *sub-pēto*; fr. *sub*, "near"; *pēto*, "to go to"] ("To go near to"; hence) *To be in hand, or in store*.

supplic-iter, adv. [*supplex*, *supplic-is*, "suppliant"] ("After the manner of the *supplex*"; hence) *As a suppliant would, submissively, humbly*.

supplic-ium, īi, n. [*supplic-o*, "to kneel down"] ("A kneeling down" for the purpose of punishment; hence) *Punishment*:—*supplicium mittere*; see *sumo*, no. 8.

sūp-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [for *sub-porto*; fr. *sub*, "up to"; *porto*, "to carry"] *To carry, convey, or bring*

up *to*. — Pass.: sup-portor, portātus sum, portārī.

supra, adv. and prep. [contracted fr. original form sūpērā, adverbial abl. of sūpērus] ("On the upper side"; hence) 1. Adv.: Of time: *Before, above, previously*.—2. Prep. gov. acc. *Above*.
susceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of suscipio.

suscipiendus, a, um, Gerundive of suscipio.

sus-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ēre, 3. v. a. [for subs-cāpio; fr. subs (=sūb), "from beneath"; cāpio, "to take"] ("To take, or lay hold of, from beneath"; hence, "to take or lift up"; hence) *To undertake*.—Pass.: sus-cīpior, ceptus sum, cīpi.

suspīc-īo, ōnis, f. [suspīc-or, "to suspect"] *Suspicion*.

suspīc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [suspīc-īo, "to look at secretly"; hence, "to mistrust"—in which sense it is found, perhaps, only in participles] *To mistrust, suspect*.

sus-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. [for subs-tēnēo, fr. subs (=sub), "upwards, up"; tēnēo, "to hold"] ("To hold upwards or up"; hence) 1. *To bear, support, sustain, maintain*.—2. *To bear up against, withstand*.—3. *To check, restrain*.—Pass.: sus-tīnēor, tentus sum, tīn-ērī.

sū-us, a, um, possess. pron. [1. sū-i] *Of, or belonging to, himself (herself, etc.); his, etc., own*.—As Subst.: a. sūi, ōrum, m. plur. *Their countrymen, etc.*—b. sūa, ōrum, n. plur. *Their, etc., things, property, etc.*

tābernā-cūlum, cūli, n. [tāberna, uncontr. Gen. tābernā-i, "a hut"] ("That which serves for a *taberna*"; hence) *A tent*.

tā-būla, būlæ, f. ("The cutting thing"; hence, "a plank"; hence, "a writing-tablet"; hence) *A writing, list, etc.*

tāc-ēo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To be silent, hold one's peace*.—2. Act.: *To be silent, or to hold one's peace, about*.
tāc-ītus, Ita, Itum, adj. [tāc-ēo, "to be silent"] *Silent, holding one's peace, in silence*.

tam, adv. [prob. akin to tālis, "such"] With Adj.: *So, so very*.

tam-dīu, adv. [tam, "so"; diu, "for a long time"] *For so long a time, so long*.

tāmen, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far"; hence) *Nevertheless, however, notwithstanding, yet, still*.

tām-etsi, conj. [contr. for tāmen-etsi; fr. tāmen, "however"; etsi, "though"] *However though, notwithstanding, although*.

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; fr. tam, "so far," with suffix dem] ("Just so far"; hence) *At length, at last*.

tanti, tantōpēre; see tant-us.

tant-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *So much*.—Adverbial expression: Tantopere, also written separately tanto opere, (=tanto, abl. of tantus; opere, abl. of opus, "work"; With so great a work; i.e.) *So greatly*.—2.: a. *So great*.—b. Tanti, Elliptic Gen. of quality or value [§ 128, a] *Of so great price or value* [akin to Sans. *tavant*, "so much"].

tec-tum, tī, n. [for teg-tum; fr. tēg-o, "to cover"] ("The covering thing"; hence) 1. *The roof of a building*.—2. *A house, dwelling, building*.

tēlum, ī, n. *A weapon, whether for hurling or for close quarters* [commonly referred to τῆλε,

"afar off"; but rather for tend-lum, fr. tend-o, "to hurl or launch"; and so "that which is hurled or launched"].

tēmēr-ārīus, ārīa, ārīum, adj. [obsol. *temer-us*, "despising"] ("Pertaining to the temer-us"; hence) *Rash, heedless*.

tēmēr-e, adv. [id.] ("After the manner of the temer-us"; hence) *Rashly, inconsiderately*.

tempērant-ia, iæ, f. [temperans, temperant-is, "moderate"] ("The quality of the temperans"; hence) *Moderation*.

tempērāturus, a, um, P. fut. of tempēro; — at ch. 7 supply esse with temperaturus.

tempōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [prob. akin to tempus, in its etymological force; see tempus] ("To observe a proper measure," etc.; hence) 1. *To refrain, abstain, forbear*. — 2. With Dat. of reflexive pron.: *To moderate, or restrain, one's self*; — at ch. 83 folid. by quin with Subj.

tem-pus, pōris, n. ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," etc.; hence, "a portion of time, a time"; hence) 1. *Time or season of the year, etc.* — 2. *Time in general*: — omni tempore, at every time, i.e. always (§ 120) [root TEM, akin to tēu-vw, "to cut"].

tēn-ōo, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To hold*: — memoriā tenere, to hold, or keep, in memory; to remember, recollect. — 2. *To hold or keep back; to restrain*. — 3. *To occupy*. — Pass.: tēn-ōor, tus sum, ēri.

tentāssent, for tentavissent, 3. pers. plur. pluperf. subj. of tento.

ten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. Intens. [tēn-ōo] ("To hold greatly"; hence, "to handle"; hence) *To attempt, endeavour to do, etc.*

ter, num. adv. [tres, tri-lum (with e inserted), "three"] *Three times, thrice*.

tergum, i, n. *The back*, whether of men or beasts: — terga vertēre, to turn the backs, i.e. to take to flight, to flee.

ter-ra, ræ, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) 1. *The earth*, as such. — 2. *The earth, soil, ground* [prob. akin to Gr. *τέρ-σσαι*, "to be, or become, dry"; Sans. root *ṛkṣh* (TARSH), "to thirst"].

terr-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. [terr-a, "earth"] *Of, or belonging to, the earth*.

ter-tīus, tīa, tīum, adj. [tres, t(e)r-lum, "three"] ("Pertaining to tres"; hence) *The third*.

testā-mentum, menti, n. [test(a)-or, "to testify or bear witness"] ("That which testifies or bears witness"; hence) *A will*.

test-īmōnīum, Imōnīi, n. [test-or, "to bear witness"] ("A bearing witness"; hence) *Witness, evidence, testimony*.

testis, is, comm. gen. *A witness*.

Teutōni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Teutoni*; a people of Germany.

Tigūrīni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Tigurini*; a people of Helvetia, in the vicinity of the modern Zurich. — Hence, Tigurin-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Tigurini*; Tigurine — Tigurinus pagus, *The Tigurine canton, or the canton of the Tigurini*.

Tigurinus, a, um; see Tigurini.

tīmendus, a, um, Gerundive of timeo; — at ch. 14 supply esso with timendum.

tīm-ōo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and n.: 1. Act.: *To be afraid of, to fear*. 2. Neut.: *To fear, be afraid*.

tīm-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [tīm-ēo] *Fearful, afraid, timid.*

tīm-or, ōris, m. [tīm-ēo] ("A fearing"; hence) *Fear, terror.*

Titus, ī, m. *Titus*; a Roman name.

tōl-ēro, ērāvi, ērātum, ērāre, 1. v. a. [root *tol*; see *tollo*] *To bear, endure.*

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, toll-ēre [root *tol*, whence *tūli*; see *fēro*] 1. *To lift up*:—*tollere anchoram, to weigh anchor.*—2.: a. *To take up from its, etc., place; to carry or convey away.*—b. *To do away with, remove, etc.*—Pass.: *tollor*, sublātus sum, *tolli*.

Tōlōs-ātes, ātium, m. plur. [Tōlōs-a, "*Tolosa*" (now *Toulouse*)] *The people of Tolosa, the Tolosates.*

tōt-īdem, num. adj. indecl. [tot, "so many"] *Just so many, just as many.*

tō-tus, ta, tum, adj. (Increased"; hence) *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety) [akin to Sans. root *tu*, "to increase"].

trādīdissem, pluperf. subj. of *trado*.

tradītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *trado*.

trā-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [tra (=trans), "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across"; hence) *To give up, hand over, surrender.*—Pass.: **trā-dor**, dītus sum, *dī*.

trag-ūla, ūlæ, f. [for trāh-ūla; fr. trah-o, "to drag"] ("The dragged thing"; hence) *A kind of large javelin.*

trā-ho, traxi, tractum, trāh-ēre, 3. v. a. *To drag away or along.*—Pass.: **trā-hor**, tractus sum, *trahi*.

trans, prep. gov. acc. *Beyond, across, over* [akin to Sans. root *trī*, "to pass over"].

transductus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of *transdūco*;—at ch. 31, supply *esse* with *transductos*.

trans-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [trans, "across"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead across.*—Pass.: **trans-dūcor**, ductus sum, *dūci*.

trans-ēo, īvi or īi, Itum, īre, v. a. irreg. [trans, "across"; ēo, "to go"] *To go across a thing; to cross, or pass, over.*—Pass.: **trans-ēor**, Itus sum, *īri*.

trans-figo, fixi, fixum, fig-ēre, 3. v. a. [trans, "through"; figo, "to fix"; "to pierce"] *To pierce through, transfix.*—Pass.: **trans-figor**, fixus sum, *figi*.

transfixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *transfigor*.

trans-nāto, nātāvi, nātātum, nātāre, 1. v. a. [trans, "across"; nāto, "to swim"] *To swim across.*

transportātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *transporto*.

trans-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [trans, "across"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry, or convey, across or over; to transport.*—Pass.: **transportor**, portātus sum, *portāri*.

trē-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for trī-cent-i; fr. tres, trī-um, "three"; cent-um, "a hundred"]

Three hundred.

tres, tria (Gen. trium), num. adj. *Three* [τρεις, τρία].

Trēviri, ōrum, m. *The Tre-viri*; a people of Gallia Belgica.

Triboci (Tribocci), ōrum, m. plur. *The Triboci*; a German tribe on the left bank of the Rhine, in the modern Alsace.

trib-ūnus, ūni, m. [trib-us, "a tribe"] ("One pertaining to a tribe"; hence) *A tribune*:—tribunus militum, *a military tribune.*

trib-ūo, ūi, ūtum, ūēre, 3. v. a. *To ascribe, assign.*—Pass.: **trib-ūor**, ūtus sum, *ūi*.

trī-d-ūm, ūi, n. [for trī-dī-

ŷum; fr. tres, trī-um, "three"; di-es, "a day"] ("A thing pertaining to three days"; hence) *A space of three days; three days.*

trī-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Three tens"; hence) *Thirty* [tres, trī-um, "three"; ginta = κοῦτα = "ten"].

trī-ni, nē, na, num. distrib. adj. [tres, trī-um, "three"] ("Three each or apiece"; hence) *Three.*

trī-plex, plīcis, adj. [for trī-plīc-s; fr. trēs, trī-um, "three"; plīco, "to fold"] *Three-fold, triple.*

tris-tis, te, adj. *Sad, sorrowful* [prob. akin to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble, be afraid"; and so, literally, "trembling, being afraid"].

trist-itia, itlæ, f. [trist-is, "sad"] ("The quality, or state, of the *tristis*"; hence) *Sadness, sorrow.*

Tulingi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Tulingi; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

tum, adv. *At that time; then* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root TO; Gr. τό].

tūm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob. tūm-ēo, "to swell"] ("A swelling, or being swollen, with passion," etc.; hence) 1. *Tumult, uproar, disturbance.*—2. *Insurrection, sedition*:—servilis tumultus, the insurrection of the slaves; ch. 40.

tūm-ūlus, ūli, m. [id.] ("The thing swelling up"; hence) *A rising ground, mound.*

turpis, e, adj. *Shameful, base, disgraceful.* *Ugly* (Comp.: turpior); Sup.: turpissimus.

ū-bi, adv. [akin to qui] 1. *Of time: When*:—ubi primum, (when first, i.e.) as soon as.—2. *Of place: Where.*

Ubii, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ubii; a German tribe, near the modern Cologne.*

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. *To punish, take vengeance on.*

ul-lus, la, lum, adj. [for un-lus; fr. un-us, "one"] *Any*.—As Subst.: ullus, ius, m. *Any one.*

ultēr-ior, ius, comp. adj. [obsol. ulter, "that is beyond"] ("More beyond") *Further.* (*Utr* Sup.: ultimus.)

ultr-a, prep. gov. acc. [obsol. ulter, ultr-i, "that is beyond"] *Beyond.*

ultr-o, adv. [id.] ("Beyond, on the further side"; hence) 1. *To the further side, on the other side; beyond*:—ultra citroque; see citro.—2. *On his, etc., part; of one's own accord.*

ultus, a, um, P. perf. of ulciscor.

ūn-ā, adv. [adverbial abl. of ūn-us, "one"] *At one and the same time; in company, together.*

u-nde, adv. [for cu-nde (= qu-nde), fr. qu-i, "who, which"] *From which place, whence.*

und-i-que, adv. [und-e; (1) connecting vowel; que, indefinite suffix] ("Whencesoever"; hence) 1. *From all parts or every quarter.*—2. *On all sides.*

un-quam, adv. [un-us, "one"] *At any (one) time; ever.*

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. ūnus; Dat. ūni), adj.: 1. *One*;—at ch. 1 with Gen. of "thing distributed," quarum (§ 130).—As Subst. n.: unum, *One thing*.—2. *Alone, only, etc.* [els, év-ēs].

urb-s, is, f. [prob. urb-o, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out with a plough"; hence) 1. *A city, a walled town.*—2. *Amongst the Romans: The city, i.e. Rome;* ch. 39.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui; with (s) epenthetic; quē, indefinite suffix] *Even*:—usque ad, *even up to or till a stated time; even up to a stated place.*

1. ū-sus, sūs, m. [for ut-sus, fr. ūt-or] 1. *Use, employment.*—2. *Service, advantage, benefit*:—ex usu, *advantageously*;—usui esse, *to be serviceable*, either alone as at ch. 50; or introduced by ad; e.g. ad bellum, ch. 28.—3. *Custom.*—4. *Experience.*

2. ūsus, a, um, P. perf. of ūtor.

ut (originally ūti), adv. *ana* conj. [prob. akin to qui] 1. Adv.: a. *4.*—b. *When.*—2. Conj.: a. *That=to* with English Inf.—b. *So that.*—c. *To the end that, in order that.*

ūt-er, ra, rum (Gen. utrius; Dat. utri), adj. [prob. like ut, akin to qui] 1. *Whether, or which, of the two; which.*—2. *One, or the other; either one; either of two.*

ūter-que, utrāque, utrum-que (Gen. utrius-que; Dat. utri-que), pron. adj. [uter, "which" of two; "one or the other"; que, "and"] *Both one and the other; both, each.*

ūti; see ut.

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, (a)] 1. *To use, make use of, employ*:—quā (i.e. linguā) consuetudine utebatur, *which he employed from habit*; ch. 47: here quā is Abl. of the object after utebatur [§ 119, a], and consuetudine is Abl. of the cause [§ 111].—2. *Of laws: To enjoy the exercise of.*—3. *Of peace: To be in possession of, enjoy.*

utr-im-que, adv. [uterque ("both one and the other"), utr-(ius)-que; with adverbial suffix im inserted between que and the first portion of this compound word] *On both sides.*

utrum, adv. [adverbial neut.

of uter] *Whether*:—utrum . . . an, *whether . . . or*;—utrum . . . necne, *whether . . . or not.*

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife, spouse.*

vāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To be empty, void, or vacant; to be unoccupied.*

vādum, i, n. [vād-o, "to go"] ("That through which one can go"; hence) *A shallow, shoal.*

vāg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [vag-us, "wandering"] *To wander, roam at large, etc.*

vāl-ōo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. ("To be strong or vigorous" in body; hence) *To be strong in some respect; i.e. to be powerful, etc.*—2. *To prevail* [prob. akin to Sans. *bal-a*, "strength"].

Vālērīus, ūi, m. *Valerius*; a Roman name; see Procillus.

vall-um, i, n. [akin to vall-us, "a stake, palisade," etc.] *An earthen wall, or rampart, set with stakes, palisades, etc.; a palisaded mound.*

Vangīōnes, um, m. plur. *The Vangiones*; a German people on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of the modern Worms.

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vast-us, "empty"] ("To make vastus"; hence) *To lay waste, devastate, ravage.*—Pass.: vast-or, ātus sum, āri.

vātīcīnā - tīo, tīōnis, f. [vātīcīn(a)-or, "to predict"] *A predicting, soothsaying; a prediction.*

ve, enclitic conj. *Or* [akin to Sans. *vd*, "or"].

vect-īgal, īgālis, n. [vect-is, in etymological force of "carrying"] ("A thing pertaining to carrying" goods, etc., into a country; hence) *A tax, impost, etc., paid to a state or sovereign.*

vēhēmen-ter, adv. [for vehement-ter; fr. vehemens,

vehement-is, "violent"] 1. *Violently*.—2. *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously*.

vel, conj. [akin to vol-o, vel-is, "to wish"] ("Wish or choose"; hence) *Or if you will*, *or*:—vel . . . vel, *either . . . or*.

vēlim, vellem, pres. and imperf. subj. of volo.

vēl-ox, ōcis, adj. [prob. for vol-ox, fr. vōl-o, "to fly"] ("Flying"; hence) *Swift, quick, speedy*. ~~638~~ (Comp.: veloc-ior); Sup.: veloc-issimus.

vēl-ūt, adv. [vel, "even"; nt, "as"] *Even as, just as*.

vēniens, ntis, P. pres. of venio.

vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n.: 1. *To come*:—at ch. 31, with Acc. of place "whither," Romam [§ 101].—2. Impers. Pass.: ventum est, (*it was come* by them, i.e.) *they came*; ch. 43 [akin to Oscan and Umbrian BEN, Gr. βα(ι)νω].

ventum est; see venio.

venturus, a, um, P. fut. of venio;—at ch. 31 supply esse with venturos.

Verbigenus, i, m. *Verbigenus*; one of the cantons of the Helvetii; ch. 27.

verbum, i, n. *A word*.

vēr-ōr, Itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. *To fear, dread, be afraid of*.

verg-o (perf. acc. to some vers), no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To bend, turn, incline itself*; i.e. of places, *to lie or be situate in any direction*; *to verge towards*.

Vergobřtus, i, m. *The Vergobřtus*; the title of the chief magistrate among the Ādui.

vēr-o, adv. [vēr-us, "true"] ("In truth"; hence) *But in fact, but indeed, however*.

(ver-so, savi, satum, sare, 1. v. a. intens. [for vert-so, fr. vert-o, "to turn"] *To turn much or*

often; to keep turning.—Pass. in reflexive force) ver-sor, satus sum, sari, ("To turn one's self about much"; hence) *To occupy, or bury, one's self in something; to be engaged, occupied, etc.*

verto, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. a. *To turn*:—terga vertere, (*to turn their backs, i.e.*) *to take to flight*; ch. 53 [akin to Sans. root VRIT, "to turn"].

Verudoctius, ii, m. *Verudoctius*; one of the Helvetii, sent by his countrymen as an ambassador to Caesar; ch. 7.

vērus, a, um, adj. *True*.

Vesontio, ōnis, f. *Vesontio* (now Besançon); the chief town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica.

vesper, eris and eri, m. *The evening* [φασγος].

vētēr-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [vētus, vētēr-is, "old"] ("Pertaining to the *vetus*"; hence, "of long standing"; hence) *Of soldiers: Having served for a long time, veteran*.

vēt-us, ēris, adj. ("That has existed, etc., for years"; hence) *That has existed for a long time, old, ancient* [akin to ēr-os, "a year," with digamma prefixed].

vexo, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [=veh-so; fr. veh-o] ("To carry much or frequently"; hence, of the result of such carrying; "to move violently"; hence) *To harass, ravage, lay waste, etc.*

vīa (old form vā-a), ae, f. ("That which carries or conveys"; hence) *A way, road* [akin to Sans. vaha, "a road"; fr. root VAH, "to carry"].

vic-tor, tōris, m. [vinco, "to conquer," through root VIC] *Conqueror, victor*.—As Adj.: *Conquering, victorious*.

victōr-īa, īe, f. [victōr, victōr-is, "a conqueror"] ("The

thing pertaining to a victor"; hence) *Conquest, victory*.

1. *victus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *vinco*.

2. *vic-tus*, tūs, m. [for *vigv-tus*; fr. *vivo*, "to live"; through root *VIGV*] *A living; a way, or mode, of life*.

vic-us, i, m. *A village* [akin to *oik-os*, "a house," with *di-gamma* prefixed].

video, *vidi*, *visum*, *vidēre*, 2. v. a.: 1. Act.: a. *To see*.—2. Pass.: a. *To be seen*.—b. *To seem, appear*.—Pass.: *vidēor*, *visus sum*, *vidēri* [akin to Sans. root *VID*, in original force of "to see"].

vigil-ia, iæ, f. [*vigil-o*, "to watch"] *A watch by night*.—The Romans divided the night into four watches, of three hours each, commencing at 6 o'clock in the evening, and ending at 6 o'clock in the morning.

vi-ginti, num. adj. indecl. ("Twice ten"; hence) *Twenty* [for *bi-ginti*; fr. *bi* (=bis), "twice"; *ginti*=*kovta*="ten"].

vinclo, *vinxi*, *vinctum*, *vincire*, 4. v. a. [prob. akin to *vinco*] *To bind, tie, etc.*—Pass.: *vincior*, *vinctus sum*, *vinciri*.

vinco, *vici*, *victum*, *vincere*, 3. v. a. *To conquer, overcome, vanquish*.—Pass.: *vincor*, *victus sum*, *vinci*.

vinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *vinclo*.

vinc-ulum, ūli, n. [*vinc-ŷo*, "to bind"] ("The binding thing"; hence) *A chain, bond, fetter*:—ex *vinculis*; see *ex*.

viŷes; see *vis*.

viribus, dat. and abl. plur. of *vis*.

vir-tus, tātis, f. [*vir*, "a man"] ("The quality of the *vir*"; hence) *Courage, bravery, valour*.

vis, *vis* (plur. *viŷes*, *iŷum*), f.:

1. *Strength, might*.—2. *Power*.—3. *Force, violence*:—*vim facere*, ("to make," i.e.) *employ violence or force* [*ŷis*].

visus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *vidēo*:—*pro viso*, (for that which had been seen, i.e.) *as seen*; ch. 22.

vi-ta, tæ, f. [for *viv-ta*; fr. *viv-o*, "to live"] ("That which is lived"; hence) *Life*.

vito, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. *To avoid, shun, shrink from*.

vix, adv. *With difficulty, scarcely, hardly*.

vocāssent, 3. pers. plur. pluperf. subj. of *voco*.

Voclo, onis, m. *Vocio*, a king of Noricum; his sister was married to Ariovistus, and perished in the flight that ensued upon her husband's defeat.

voco, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.: 1. *To call, etc.*—2. *To cite, summon, etc.*—Pass.: *vocor*, ātus sum, āri [akin to Gr. *ειπ-ειν*, "to say"; also to Sans. root *VACH*, "to speak"].

Vocontii, ōrum, m. plur. *The Vocontii*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, living between the rivers Isara (now Isère), and Druentia (Durance).

volo, völdi, no sup., *velle*, v. a. irreg.: 1. *To be willing; to wish, desire*.—2. *To have a wish or desire for*.—3. Only in interrogations, whether direct or indirect; *To signify, mean* [akin to *βόλομαι* (=βούλομαι), "to wish"; also to Sans. root *VRI*, or *VRI*, or *VAR*, "to choose"].

volūissem, pluperf. subj. of *volo*.

völun-tas, tātis, f. [for *völent-tas*; fr. *völens*, *völent-is*, "willing"] ("The quality of the *volens*"; hence) *Will, inclination, free-will*.—2. *Wish, desire*.—3. *Good-will, favour*.

völup-tas, tātis, f. [*völüp-e*, "according to one's desire or

inclinations"] ("The state, etc., of the *volupe*"; hence) *Delight, pleasure*.

vox, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vōc-o, "to call"] ("That which calls or calls out"; hence) 1. *The voice*.—2. *A word, speech*, etc., as that which is spoken.

vulg-o, adv. [adverbial abl. of vulg-us, "the common people"] ("In or among the common people"; hence) *Commonly, generally, everywhere*.

vulgus, i, m. and n. *The multitude or mass; the common people, mob, populace* [sometimes referred to Gr. ὄχλος, "a crowd"; Æolic ὄλχος, Cretan πόλχος;

sometimes to Sans. *varga*, "a multitude" of similar things].

vulnērātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vulnēro.

vulnēr-o, āvi, ātum. āre, 1. v. a. [vulnus, vulnēr-is, "a wound"] *To wound*.—Pass.: **vulnēr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

vuln-us, ōris, n. *A wound* [akin to Sans. *ryan-a*, "a wound"; fr. root *VRAN*, "to wound"].

val-tus, tūs, m. [prob. vōl-o, "to wish"] ("The wishing, or expressing one's wish" by the looks; hence) 1. *Expression of countenance, mien, looks*.—2. *Face, countenance*.

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